ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,026—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th Aug.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
R. HYDASPES	3998	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5043	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6908	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,195	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	9th August.
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,256	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 5, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th "
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,390	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 31, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 13th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 2,078 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAPARIDINE.

PPrepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
AA Specific for Flatulency.
PPeculiarly reliable remedy.
AA boon to thousands.
RRegulates the Liver.
IIndigestion vanishes with its use.
DDyspepsia is no longer a terror.
IIs Tonic as well as Curative.
NNothing better for Spleen.
EEnsures prompt and easy digestion.
Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette Steam Press."

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
HARNESS AND STABLE GEAR,
VETERINARY MEDICINES.
CONTRACTS AND SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR QUANTITIES
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND TERMS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEOPLE'S USEFUL CURES.

PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA gives tone to the Nervous system in general, is unparalleled in effect, and certain in action in all cases of Nervous Debility, Prostration, &c., arising through whatever cause.

In cases of numbness and tickling sensation in the extremities, the Precursor of all diseases of the Spinal Cord, has proved always an infallible Remedy.

If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, has always been found invaluable for keeping the ideas fresh and clear.

Produces Sound and Refreshing Sleep after work, and is a sure prop to the over-worked and brings back the lost energy, vitality, and vigour in both Male and Female.

Is used by Male and Female without regard to age in recuperating their lost health and worn-out constitution.

If timely used, prevents Debility and Waste, such as Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palsy, Softening of the Brain, Insanity, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, &c.

Is particularly recommended to Females in their peculiar disorders and painful ailments.

Is a pleasant and tasteless non-irritating stimulant, an excellent Tonic, and a delightful invigorant. Is sold at Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 by all Medicine Vendors.

CAUTION! The increasing popularity and demand of this really wonderful Remedy have created many spurious and worthless Preparations. Public is requested to be careful of being imposed upon by such Preparations, and insist to have BRAIN PANACEA only.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the only Remedy which can keep the Alimentary Canal in Health, without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea.

Has not only a Tonic Purgative action, but taken as directed it gives Tone to the Stomach and Liver in eliminating Bile, acts as a tonic to the muscles of the Intestinal Canal, and throws out Urinary Poisons.

Its constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates—RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, and STONE in the BLADDER.

After a good dinner and excess in drinking, a full dose of these drops if taken before going to bed will remove, by cleaning the Bowels, all the bad effects, and make you fit for work next morning.

If taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack of the ordinary and periodic Malarial Fevers, Cold, and Chill.

Is the best Remedy that can be strongly recommended in all painful and annoying Female disorders, and by its use the most painful and exhausting Disease, Piles, is prevented.

To correct the Liver is in the tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than Fothergill's Madonal?

Who is not Suffering more or less from Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Heartburn? And what is more suitable, safe, and sure Remedy than Fothergill's Madonal?

Promotes the secretion of the Stomach by giving tone to its Coat, assists Digestion, and by causing free Secretions keeps the organs working and preserves the system in normal health. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

POPULAR REMEDIES M. CO.

23, HUMMUM STREET, {MADON, SONS & CO.,} FORT, BOMBAY.

SWEATER FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Club Colours.)

FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Non-irritating.)

NAVY LAMB'S WOOL JERSEYS.
All sizes.)

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
(Spot, Horse Shoe, &c.)

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED, PLAIN, And
(Club Colours.)

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, AND SHIRTMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, loose label immediately above Cigarettes the same. imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known the Public at large is requested to look for a facsimile of their signature on a inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.
HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM:—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... „ 275
Balance... „ 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase..... „ 72
Total... „ 672 =12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano .....Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ..... „ 40
Total... „ 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Le onard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochran e's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE STYLES "TO-DATE."
—DRESS SUITS."
—DRESS SHIRTS."
—DRESS SOCKS."
—DRESS GLOVES."
—DRESS TIES."

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST!!

MOTHER DUDLEY'S
"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

WATERPROOFS.—Special Line for MONSOON, Black or Drab, all Sizes, Rs. 6-12, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE,
LATE SKATING RINK,
(Opposite Victoria Terminus).
COMMENCING MONDAY, 14th August.
Return of
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Farewell to India!

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me on the 13th day of June, 1893, to S. B. PEREIRA, has from this day been CANCELLED.

P. J. BRAIZE,
Managing Proprietor,
Bombay Typewriting Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1893.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,

THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

of the Best

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:

FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

Sole Agent:—

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each			Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by	5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9	feet	7 0
5½ " "	7½ "	4 6	7 " " 10	"	8 0
6 " "	6 "	4 0	7 " " 12	"	9 8
6 " "	8 "	5 6	7 " " 14	"	11 0
6 " "	9 "	6 0	7½ " " 7½	"	6 4
6½ " "	6½ "	4 8	7½ " " 10	"	8 8
6½ " "	9 "	6 12	7½ " " 12	"	10 4
6½ " "	10 "	7 8	7½ " " 14	"	12 0
6½ " "	12 "	9 0	7½ " " 18	"	15 8
6½ " "	6½ "	4 14	8½ " " 8½	"	7 4
6½ " "	8 "	6 0	8½ " " 10	"	8 14
6½ " "	9 "	6 12	8½ " " 20	"	17 12
6½ " "	10 "	7 8	8½ " " 24	"	21 4
6½ " "	12 "	9 0	8½ " " 8½	"	8 0
7 " "	7 "	5 8	9 " " 9	"	9 8
7 " "	8 "	6 5	10 " " 3½	"	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each			'Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by	5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12	feet,	6 0
5 " "	6 "	2 8	7 " " 7	"	4 2
5 " "	7½ "	3 2	7 " " 9	"	5 4
5½ " "	5½ "	2 9	7 " " 10	"	6 0
5½ " "	7½ "	3 8	7 " " 12	"	7 4
5½ " "	11 "	5 3	7½ " " 7½	"	4 8
6 " "	6 "	3 0	7½ " " 9	"	5 10
6 " "	7 "	3 8	7½ " " 10½	"	6 9
6 " "	8 "	4 0	7½ " " 12	"	7 8
6 " "	9 "	4 8	7½ " " 15	"	9 6
6 " "	10 "	5 0	7½ " " 18	"	11 4
6 " "	11 "	5 8	7½ " " 20	"	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEY-COMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE THIRD CONCERT
of the Season 1892-93
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,
at 9-30 P. M.,
WHEN COWEN'S
"THE ROSE MAIDEN"
Will be Performed.

Seats can be Secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Advocate-General of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUCKMIDAS HURBHUM.....Plaintiff.
vs.
GANGJI AKBAI and NENBAI, Widow of MOHUNJI HURJI.....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. A. WATKINS, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, has been by an order of the Court, dated the 6th day of July 1893, directed to invite Offers for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the undermentioned properties situate at Chinch Bunder road and Israel Mohulla respectively, belonging to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI subject to the life interest of the 2nd Defendant, NENBAI, to which she is entitled under the decree herein, dated the 15th day of January 1891.

Tenders in writing for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the said properties are therefore hereby invited, and the Receiver will be prepared to receive the same at his Office in Court House up to MONDAY, the 11th September 1893 next, at 4 P. M. Every Tender must be made in the form, which can be obtained gratis from the Office of the undersigned.

The receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer, but all offers received by him will be submitted to the Court and only such offer as the Court gives its sanction to shall be accepted by the receiver.

In the case of offers for sale the property will be sold subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale which have been prepared, and in case of offers for mortgage the property will be mortgaged subject to the conditions which have been prepared. The amount to be raised by mortgage is Rupees 10,000. The said conditions of sale and mortgage may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.

For further information or particulars application may be made to the undersigned at their above Office as above.—Dated this 5th day of August 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls or range of buildings standing thereon, and situated on the south side of a Public Road called Chinch Bunder first street or Khuruk Road in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 327 square yards, be the same little, more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 10 and now under ward No. 2833 and street No. 33, 37 and 81, 91 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 380 and 1335, new No. 6064, old survey No. 173 and new survey No. 2369 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Leelabhoy Purdhan, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, called Bowell Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Chinch Bunder first street and on or towards the South by the chawl of the late Dada Ebrahim Mughal and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the Estate of the late Mohunji Hurji and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Israel Mohulla cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Alloji Dawoodjee Soobhedar Major, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Fazal Balla and on or towards the South by the property of Ruyalbai, Widow of Huskel Danielji, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 18 and 25 and 26 and now under ward No. 1743, and street No. 26, 28 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1014, new Nos. 6744 and 6745, old survey No. 222 and 1-222 and new survey Nos. 2882 and 2883 which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Receiver's Attorneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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SECOND RANK
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HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886r.....	17 8	20 0
Moselblumchen, 1884r.....	20 8	23 0
Hochheimer, 1884r.....	23 8	26 0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r.....	29 8	32 8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—		
Winninger	20 0	23 0
Laubenheimer.....	20 0	23 0
Deidesheimer	20 0	23 0
Niersteiner	22 8	25 8
Bodenheimer	22 8	25 8
Hochheimer Berg	28 0	31 0

Apply to
BREUL & CO.,
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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
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Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893, at 6 P.M.

F. W. SHAW,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honry. Secretaries.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 71, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 28, 1893. Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, at 3-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 28, 1893.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.
Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs 6,
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SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
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V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
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NOTES:
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New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs. 32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,, 37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,, 3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs. 35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,, 55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
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CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.
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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
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For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£	1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec, 1892.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£	1,125,000

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
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Ag. Manager.

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Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albert Buildings, Fort, above the *Bombay Gazette* Office (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture, consisting of a grand concert pianoforte by Ronisch, tables, chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, a first-rate marble clock striking hours and half-hours, a strong-built victoria in very good order, &c., the property of Mrs. R. CONRY.
The above is on view.
N.B.—The carriage will be sold at 2-30 p.m. and can be seen at the Commissariat Stables, opposite to the Shipping Office.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, August 7, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 13 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE SILK DAMASK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Permeshridas, of Cawnpore—
H P V—1447-56—1 cases each 12 pieces gold brocade silk damask.

1474-76—3	"	"	12	"	"
1480-82—3	"	"	12	"	"
1493-95—3	"	"	12	"	"

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Edward Norana and D. J. Vas, the stock-in-trade and fixtures of Messrs. Edwards and Co., tea merchants, consisting of tea in packets and bulk, cigars, cupboards, show cases, sideboards, screens, chairs, table, sign boards, empty tins, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—
2 cases padlocks.
7 cases orange check sarees.
15 copying presses of different sizes.
A lot of ladies and children's dresses,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,156½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,055
Bank of Madras	16,000	250	all	9 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8⅞
Chartered Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2.0
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	2,000	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile.	4,000	100	100	10	37xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	135	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance.....	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation....	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,475
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.....	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	600	600	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co...	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	330
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	300	300	Rs. 14	180
Gaysor & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B. Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	230
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	200	20	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Mathews & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,800	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Floating Flour Mills	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Sandy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Smithwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	90	910
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	18¾	Exd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 25	408
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	66
Belapur & W Co, Ld. (Belapur)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	970
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.....	5,008	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	66
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	25 600
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	765
ubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mac kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,470
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co...	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Queen Mills ..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	575
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,225
Soonderdas....	700	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	986	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	475
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	1000
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	40 220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	1 Rs. 10	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200	16	195 220
Colaba	600	200	all		240
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
English Press and Manfg..	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,300
Fort	400	250	...	130	110
French	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,200
Harvey and Sahapathy....	300	500	all	100	440
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	450	500	500	50	475
Khangaum.....	750	400	all	50	115
Maharashtra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld....	340	450	450	33	360
Mercantile.....	300	500	500	63	87
McLeod & Co....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	1121
Munmar M.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	4024
New Berar.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 33½	215
New Indian.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	570
Prince of Wales.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	1174
Sahapathy (Bellary).....	100	500	500	Rs 35 dvd	400
Samson	300	500	75	20	48
Sind and Punjab Co.....	300	250	500	20	30
Sind	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
South Western Mills.....	400	2,000	750	35	540
Surat City ress Co., Ld	1,200	250	250	35 75	175 227
Vakkart	876	200	all	Rs. 100	950

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	= Rs. 24-15	
China Lead	= 24-10	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	= 24-2	"
Do. do. new	= 24	"
Australia do.	= 24-10	
Mexican do.	= 24-9	
English Sovereigns	= 15-14	
Do. Dragons	= 15-13	
Silver 11 Behramis	= 208	
Do. 178 do.	= 180-6	Nominal.
Gaekwar Dollars	= 199	
Spanish do.	= 203	
Silver Rupees	= 208	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-Yearly General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Roughton Cup Race, Back Bay Baths, 7 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m. and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Tanjore (s), Put back from sea. On the 5th :—Peninsular (s), from Shanghai ; Nawab (s), Calcutta ; Umballa (s), and Nevasa (s), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 5th :—Scindia (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Kt. Templar (s), Antwerp ; Safari (s), Zanzibar ; City of Khios (s), Liverpool ; Canton (s), China, &c. ; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf ; and Tanjore (s), Jedda, &c. Yesterday :—Mecca (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nevasa entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular and Umballa entered, and the s. s. City of Khios, Scindia, Kt. Templar and Canton left the dock on Saturday.

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third-day's funeral ceremonies in, connection with the death of Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla, a sum of Rs. 16,632 was subscribed by his relations to several of the local charities.

INJURED WHILE LOADING TIMBER LOGS.—Sowlia Mahadoo, aged thirty-two years, and Marcottee Jannoo, aged twenty-five years, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, were, on Friday last, engaged in loading timber logs, at Tank Bunder, when they were accidentally injured, the former sustaining a fracture of his right leg and the latter a wound on the left side of his head and other injuries to his right hand. They were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m., weather permitting :—

Slow March...Grand Festival .....Thos Butley
Overture .....Tancredi .....Rossini
Mazurka .....Nana .....A Coraggio
Valse .....Gruss an Hannover ....Labitzky
Fantasia .....Hibernian Bouquet (on Irish Melodies).....J A Kappey
Galop.....Lebenswecker .....A Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 8 p. m. (at and after dinner) :—

Quadrille.....Neue Melodien.....Strauss
Overture .....Bellaria.....Donizetti
Valse.....Rosee Du Matin.....Fahrbach
Polka.....See me Dance.....Solomon
Selection .....The Gondoliers.....Solomon
Valse.....Ever and ever more.....C Cooto
Selection .....Ruy Blas and the Blase Roue.....Meyer Lutz
Polka Mazurka....Nana.....Coraggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—An adjourned hearing of the suit filed by Motibai against her husband, Muncherji Hormusji Darookhanawalla, for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty, came on before Mr. Justice Candy and delegates on Saturday last. The case was heard, as on the previous occasions, with closed doors. At the close of the case, his Lordship summoned up the evidence, and the delegates after a consultation, found that the respondent had been guilty of cruelty to his wife, and that she should be allowed to live separate from him, the amount of her maintenance money being left to the discretion of the Court. His Lordship, concurring with the delegates, passed a decree in favour of the petitioner with costs. The amount for her maintenance is to be fixed hereafter. The Court adjourned at 5-45 p.m.

JAIN TOURISTS TO CHICAGO.—By the mail steamer Siam, which left Bombay, on Friday last, two Jain gentlemen, Mr. Virchand Raghavjee, B.A., and Professor Nathu Manchachand proceeded to England, with a view to hlti nately visitiog the Chicago Exhibition. It is probable that Mr. Virchand, who is the honorary secretary of the Jain Association of Bombay, will take a part in the Religious Congress at Chicago, and deliver an address on the Jain religion. A number of the friends of the passengers assembled at the Bunder to wish them *bon voyage*, and presented them with garlands and bouquets. Among them were Dr. Purshotum Heerachand, Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, Pandit Amirchandjee, Messrs. Amirchand Parmar, Girjashanker Cassiram, Lilladhar Gordhandas, Sobaghchand Talakch and, Manockchand Mohandas, Bhagvandas Parekh, &c.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday last, at Narayen Dhooroo Street, touching the death of a Madrasee named Siram Soraya Luximi Narayen, aged thirty years residing with his uncle at that locality. About twenty days ago the deceased, accompanied by his uncle and three others, left Bombay for Masulipatam, and thence went on a pilgrimage to Pundhurpore, and while on his way back to Bombay he was attacked with fever, and subsequently he became delirious, and while in that state he threw himself into a well close by his house. His body was recovered at about 10 a.m., on Saturday. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the ornaments, which he was wearing, were found safe on his person. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A REPUTED THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, one Bhicoo Visram, a notorious character, was placed before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of housebreaking. At about 9-30 o'clock, on Friday morning, the accused broke the iron bars of the window of a house, belonging to Anundrao Vaman, a head clerk in the Public Health Department, at Candawady, and as he was entering the room, he was seen by the complainant, who raised an alarm, which brought several persons to his assistance, and the accused was arrested. The accused, against whom there was a record of three previous convictions, was released from jail only seven days ago, after having completed the term of one year's rigorous imprisonment awarded to him by Mr. P. H. Dustoor. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow. The minutes of the last meeting will be read and confirmed. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie and Dr. Y. M. Sanzgiri will be elected members, and Dr. S. S. Batlivala proposed a member of the Society. The discussion on the paper of Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, viz. :—Notes of a case of tetanus will be resumed. Brief notes of a case of heart disease, with remarks on the action of digitalis, will be read by Dr. A. P. D'Andrade. The report of the committee appointed to investigate into the question of the effects of quinine in cases of fever during pregnancy will be considered by Surgeon Major H. P. Dimmock, the Chairman of the Committee. The notes of cases of the disorders of the nervous system, treated by hypnotism, will be read by Dr. Dh. R. Tata, and such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries will be transacted.

THE DESHMUKH MEMORIAL FUND.—The following is a list of gentlemen who have remitted their subscriptions towards the Sirdar Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh Memorial Fund up to 3rd August :—H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E, Governor of Bombay, Rs. 100 ; Mr. J. M. Campbell, and Mr. R. M. Chatfield, each Rs. 50 ; H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam, H. H. the Chief of Ichalkaranji, and Diwan Bahadur Haridas Viharidas, Junagadh, each Rs. 100 ; Diwan Bahadur Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Indore, Rs. 20 ; Diwan Bahadur Karabetji Rustomji, Rutlam, and Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, Poona, each Rs. 50 ; Mr. Lakshman Gopal Deshmukh, Nasik, Rs. 200 ; Rao Bahadur Balaji Pandurang, Baroda, and R. B. Motilal Lalbhai, Bhuj, each Rs. 50 ; Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Agria, Baroda, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Ramdas Chubildas, Bombay, and Shrimant Morokrishna Dabholkur, Akolner, each Rs. 10 ; Rao Saheb Gangadhur Narsing Kethar, Nasik, and Shrimant Hingne Saheb of Wai, each Rs. 25 ; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Bulwant Pendse, Poona, and Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Tullu, Gwalior, each Rs. 10 ; H. H. Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, Baroda, and Mr. Shyamji Krishnavarma, Ajmere, each Rs. 100 ; Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, Poona, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Bombay, Rs. 25 ; Rao Bahadur Narayanbhai Dandekur, Poona, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Karsandas Chubildas, Bombay, and Khan Bahadur Kasi Shabudin, Poona, each Rs. 15 ; Mr. Anandrao Sakharam Barve, Rs. 50 ; Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao M. Pandit, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Shambhuprasad Bechardas, Rs. 75 ; Mr. Pandurang Parashram Deshmukh, Rs. 20 ; Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Sons, Bombay, Rs. 25 ; Rao Bahadur Narayanlal Keshavlal, Baroda, Rs. 10 ; the Hon'ble Codharam Moolchand, Karachi, and Mr. Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhur, Indore, each Rs. 15 ; Mr. B. G. Deshmukh, Bombay, and Rao Saheb Madhavrao Janoji Pawar, Malegaon, each Rs. 50 ; Rao Raje Sir Dinkurrao Raghunath, Rs. 100 ; Rao Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath, Poona, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Bhudhar Premanand, Nariad, and Mr. Raghavnand Bramahacharya Vaidya, Bombay, each Rs. 25 ; Mr. Hirachand Pitamber, Ahmedabad, Rs. 75 ; Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamaspji, Poona, Rs. 10 ; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Baroda, Rs. 150 ; Mr. T. M. Gazar, Baroda, and Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath, Kanara, each Rs. 50 ; Rao Bahadur Gopal Janardhan Bhatkhande, Thanna, Rs. 15 ; Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, Broach, Rs. 125 ; Rao Saheb Lalubhai Dalpatram Kavishwar, Broach, Rs. 75 ; Rao Saheb Vithalrao Narayanrao Pathak, Poona, Rs. 30 ; Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi, Khandesh, Rs. 25 ; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadeo Thatte, Nasik, Rs. 15 ; the Hon'ble R. B. Ranchodlal Chotalal, Ahmedabad, Rs. 100 ; Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, Poona, Rs. 30 ; Rao Bahadur Nilkanth Janardhan Kirtane, Poona, Rs. 11 ; Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi, Poona, Rao Bahadur Vishweshwaraya, Engineer, Poona, Mr. Balkrishna Sayana, Poona, and Prof. Abaji, Vishnu Kathavate, Poona, each Rs. 10 ; Mr. Jivandas Moolji, Bombay, and Mr. Somdeodas Dharamsey, Bombay, each Rs. 25 ; Mr. Harichand Shamrao, Bombay, Rs. 15 ; Mr. Shevaklal Karsandas, Bombay, Rs. 10 ; Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, Rs. 50 ; other gentlemen subscribing sums less than Rs. 10 each, Rs. 96 ; —total Rs. 2,822.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Nanoo Goolab, an actor in a Gujerati Theatrical Company, was charged with enticing away Manibai, wife of Jamandas Vullabhdas. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Cooper, in delivering judgment, said that there were two charges against the accused. The first charge was that he enticed away a married woman, having reason to believe that she was a married woman, for the purpose of illicit intercourse ; and the second charge was that he abetted Mowji in the commission of the above offence. The facts proved against the accused were that he hired a room from Joosuf Janmahomed on or about the 27th of May last, and that he Manibai and Mowji resided together in that room for five or six days. The accused then said that Manibai was his wife. Previous to the 27th of May Manibai had been living with her husband, Jamnadas Valabhdas, in a house at Nacoda Street. She had been living with him for about a year and a-half, and during that time she had constantly been in the habit of going to the house of her uncle, Nursee Shamji, at Bhendi Bazaar. The accused and Mowjee lived in the same house as her uncle, but in different rooms. There was evidence to show that Manibai had not been living on good terms with her husband. The accused's statement was that Manibai came to him, stating that she had been ill-treated by her husband, and that her uncle would have nothing to do with her, and that she requested the accused to hire a room for her until her father, who had been up-country, returned to Bombay. Manibai was called as a witness, and his Worship thought that little reliance should be placed on her evidence, except where it was corroborated. Considering the facts that the accused was living in the same house as Manibai's uncle, and the accused's statement that Manibai represented to him that she was ill-treated by her husband, and also Manibai's evidence, the Magistrate felt justified in believing that the accused had reason to believe that Manibai was a married woman. From the facts of the accused hiring room in Surti Moholla and living with Manibai there, and representing to the people that she was his wife, the Magistrate was justified in coming to the conclusion that the accused had taken away Manibai from her husband for the purpose of having an illicit intercourse with her. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted the accused, under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo a further term of two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

THE hands of the Jubilee Mill who had been on strike for four days, have now declared their intention to resume work, and will probably return to the Mill from this morning. The notice posted by the agents of the Jubilee Mill, on Wednesday, last was wrongly translated to them. In the notice the agents were understood by the hands to say that the Jubilee Mill effect reduction in wages of their employes, and would not wait until other mills had decided the question as to whether or not a reduction should be made. Such wrong interpretation created an exoitement amongst the labourers, who on Wednesday last came out on strike. They complained to the agents that they should not be reduced, and thereby made to suffer, whilst no other mill effected any reduction in wages. The agents were astonished to hear such a statement, and informed the labourers that after consulting with the agents of other mills, who had all agreed, the Jubilee Mill had given notice of the intention to reduce the wages. The Jubilee Mill posted the notice earlier than other mills and their hands got the imformation first. Hands of one mill have given notice to the agents that they would cease to work from the first of next month, because they found it very hard to accept reduce wages, when the mills worked for short time, which brought them less income than when they worked full time. The agents of the Jubilee Mill have themselves decided to take only two-thirds of the full amount of their commission. The labourers being assured of this, and also the fact that the reduction was made in the salary of every employe of the Mill, from the manager downwards, they intimated their intention of resuming work. The labourers were also threatened by the agents, that if they did not return to work soon they would be fined. During the time that the hands were on strike they learnt that many other mills also have decided to reduce their men. The directors of the Jubilee Mill had also remained firm, and did not think the mill would suffer much loss if they did not work for two or three days.

Several other mills that have decided to reduce wages, have not yet given notice to their employes. Almost all the mills in Bombay will, it is believed, shortly reduce the wages of their men.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the result of the draw for this season's Inter-School Cricket Competition :—

1st Round.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Final.
1. Fort High School, (a bye)			
2. St. Mary's Institute vs. Elphinstone High School			
3. Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution vs. Cathedral High School			
4. St. Xavier's High School vs. Free General Assembly's Institution.			
5. John Cannon High School vs. St. Peter's Boys' School			
6. New High School vs. Byculla Scottish High School			
7. Proprietary High School vs. Scottish Orphanage			
8. Bombay and Chandanwady High School, (a bye)			

The first round to be played off by Aug. 28, unless for special reasons the time be extended. A meeting of the representatives of all the schools entered will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 5-15, in the Cathedral High School, to make arrangements for fixing the most convenient days for playing off the ties.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARITLLERY.

THE "cinderella" dance, given by the members of this Corps, at their Byculla head-quarters on Saturday night, passed off most successfully. The large drill hall was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and a canvas floor, supplied by Messrs. Jaffer Noorally and Co., added greatly to the attractions of the evening. The light refreshments provided for the ladies by Mr. Henry Hiscocks, of the Byoulla Bakery, who is also a member of the Corps, were excellent, and gave every satisfaction. A programme of fourteen dances to the strains of good music, kept the hall lively till nearly 12 o'clock, when the National Anthem dispersed the pleasant gathering. Sergeant-Major S. W. Chart, Sergeants J. J. Marsland and W. H. Jackson, and Quarter-Master-Sergeant Stapleton were the M. Cs of the evening.

THE ORDNANCE MESS DANCE.

THE dance given by the members of the Ordnance Department in their mess-rooms, in Elphinstone Circle, was well attended, and passed off most successfully. The threatening weather held off during the greater part of the night, and the excellent selection of the dances in the programme showed that the thorough enjoyment of the guests was the chief object of the president, Mr. Marquis. The floor was in excellent condition, and the music all that could be desired. Dancing, which started at 9 o'clock, was kept up till an early hour on Saturday morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of 1st instant :—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th July 1893, reporting that the Land Inspector's room on the ground floor of the Traffic Offices at Prince's Dock was on the 16th idem found to have been forced open during the preceding night, that nothing was taken from it but two drawers of the counter desk, a large teak trunk and a Chubb's cash box containing bills had been forced open, and that the Police are making enquiries into the matter ; and suggesting that, as the south face of the building is unprotected, the jenitor should be made to sleep on the premises during the night in addition to his present duties.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 26th July 1893, recommending that a ramosee be entertained to watch the premises at night.

Resolution—Sanction is given to the employment of a ramosee for night duty at the Traffic Offices.

Read letter from Mr. Damjee Canjee and others, dated 5th July 1893, stating that they have rented about 30 sticks of ground near the Docks for the storage of grain and seed at Rs. 10 per stick per mensem, and have provided the necessary roofing and enclosure for their protection, but their goods have been damaged by the damp rising from the ground ; that this state of things, combined with the heavy ground rent, will prevent them from occupying the ground for any length of time unless the Trustees will reduce the present rate of ground rent to Rs. 5 a month per stick, so that they may, from the saving, make the alterations necessary to secure their goods from injury by damp.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th July 1893, stating that the rate for land so situated is far from high, considering the advantages of the position, and that he would not recommend any reduction to be made.

Resolution—The Trustees are unable to make any reduction in the rent of the ground occupied by the applicants to the east of Frere Road.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th July 1893, submitting, as called for in Trustees' Resolution No. 203, dated 27th June 1893, detail plan of the proposed jetties at Mody Bay and estimates for the same amounting to Rs. 5,060-8-0.

Resolution—Approved.

Read letter from the Under-Secretary to Government. Revenue Department, dated 11th July 1893, forwarding copy of Government Notification dated 11th idem, of rules relating to the importation of petroleum in bulk.

Resolution—To be circulated.

YACHT CLUB IMPROVEMENTS.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 30th June 1893, forwarding for Trustees' report a letter from the Director of the Indian Marine, No. 1967, dated 8th May 1893, submitting a plan showing the small basin between the Dockyard and the Yacht Club premises, which belongs to the Trust, but over which the Government have a right of access by water to a part of the Dockyard premises stating that there was a wooden ladder which hoisted up, but this has long ago fallen to pieces ; that this basin is of no use to any one and, moreover, is a great nuisance as it serves as a trap for refuse washed into it by the sea and left dry at half tide ; that, if Government sanction the basin to be filled in, if it can be done at no cost to them, it will serve as a place to put the spoil and broken stone from the back of the wet basin dam, which will otherwise have to be taken to some distance and at considerable cost to Government ; that it will be to the advantage of the Port Trust to allow the Yacht Club to bear the expense of the retaining wall, because the land will fall in to them at the expiration of the Yacht Club lease, and Government will get the small portion of land colored red: suggesting that, if Government entertain this proposal, the Committee of the Yacht Club should be asked to build and face the retaining wall to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer of the Dockyard, to extend the present wall which about six or eight feet, to fill in the remainder with a strong high ornamental railing with spikes on the top and latticework to avoid anything being passed through it while not impending the breeze or stopping the view down the harbour, and to stipulate that no obstruction in these respects will ever be placed on the Yacht Club side of the railing.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th July 1893, stating that the whole of the basin including the area is the property of the Trustees ; that the area proposed to be reclaimed is approximately—835 4/9 sqr. yards ; that the present rent received for the land abutting on the south and west sides of the basin is 9 annas per square yard, rising to 12 annas in 1931 ; that the average rent is 9·58 annas per square yard, and the value on this basis would be Rs. 12 per square yard ; that the adjacent land is worth on the same basis twice as much, or Rs. 24 per square yard, and taking the value as calculated above at Rs. 12 per square yard—total Rs. 10,025 1/3 : pointing out that nothing is said as to the tenure on which the Yacht Club should hold the portion of the reclaimed land up to the expiration of the lease of their premises : and recommending that the reclamation may be permitted on the understanding that the reclaimed area of 744 4/9 square yards be leased to the Yacht Club at a nominal annual rent, and that the remainder be handed over to Government, and the boundary line continued in a straight line to the coping line of the wall.

Read proceedings of the Land Committee, recommending that the reclaimed basin area should be made the subject of a special lease, the cost of which should be borne by the Yacht Club ; that a nominal yearly rent of rupee one for the whole area be charged ; that the proposed lease should contain a condition that the reclamation, the wall building, and the other stipulations detailed in para. 1 of the Director, Royal Indian Marine's No. 1967, dated 8th May 1893, are completed to the satisfaction of the Dockyard authorities ; and that on the termination of the general Yacht Club lease in 1943 a consolidated renewed lease, including the basin area, may be prepared on such terms as may then be agreed upon.

Resolution—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved. In the event of the arrangement being carried out, a draft inscription for the memorial tablet to mark the site of the basin should be submitted for the approval of the Board.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 15th July 1893, recommending, with a view to prevent access to the top flats of the E and No. 15 sheds, that doors with locks be provided to the staircases of these sheds, and that a portion of the E shed be partitioned off for the safe keeping of boxes containing Dock records.

Resolution—Consideration postponed.

Read letter from Messrs. Sanday & Co., dated 4th July 1893, stating that they are informed that Rs. 30 per 500 square feet per mensem is to be charged for storage of goods in the new shed for rail-borne goods in Victoria Dock, and, as they had been paying Rs. 20 per 500 square feet per mensem for goods stacked in the open, they thought the latter rate would be levied on goods stacked in the new shed.

Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 7th July 1893.

Resolution—The rate of rent for space occupied in the new shed for rail-borne cargo should, for the present, be fixed at Rs. 20 per 500 square feet per mensem.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

THE only change in the London financial quotations, usually wired, by Reuter yesterday, was a recovery of ¼d. in the value of Bar Silver, at 33¼d. per oz.; all Stock Exchange quotations remaining unaltered. A further sum of £225,000 in Gold (making £2,050,000 this week) was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for North America. Bar Silver in New York was half a cent. higher, at 72½ cents; demand Exchange on London having declined one cent, to 4·82½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 160,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 72 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 3-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £110,000 in Silver to this port. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, Consols have further declined ⅛ per cent., say to 98⅜; and the price of Bar Silver has again advanced ¼d. to 33½d. per oz.; but all other quotations are unchanged. In New York, Silver is ¼ cent dearer, at 72½ cents per oz.: and demand Exchange on London is quoted at Thursday's rate of 4·83½ dollars, which looks as though yesterday's quotations of a cent less had been wired in error.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,760,000 quarters, or 18,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. per lb. lower in all positions except the nearest, in which the decline was only 1-64d., the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for August and September deliveries, and 4⅜d. for December and January. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. It is announced that there will be holidays in Liverpool until Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 50,000 bales (inclusive of 2,000 East Indians); but the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 49,000 bales. The week's Imports were 27,000 bales more, at 42,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 11,000 bales, and was yesterday 171,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though 285,000 bales, heavier, than in 1891. The Stock of Surats was 24,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 90,000 bales, and of Surats there were 20,000 bales less in sight, the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply for all Europe, a decrease of 370,000 bales compared with those for the previous year, and an increase of 605,000 bales as against those for 1891; and in the case of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 83,000 bales, and of 147,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. less than on the previous Friday, and compared with the previous two years, it was 7-16d. higher than in 1892, and 1-16d. lower than in 1891.

A further decline of 1-16 cent in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton at 7⅞ cents per lb. took place in New York yesterday; and Futures for September were 9 points lower, at 7·60 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 2,000 bales, making a heavier week than in either of the two preceding years, and the total decrease in this season's Receipts, compared with those in the two preceding years being now 2,065,000 bales and 19,64,000 bales respectively.

To-day there has again been a drop of 1-16 cent in spot Mid-Uplands in New York, at 7 13-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures are further 3 points lower, at 7·57 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 1,000 bales going against 400 bales last year, and 1,200 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,520,000 bales, compared with 6,500,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	11,000	9,000	7,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	16,000	9,000	2,000
" " Continent	7,000	9,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,992,000	7,057,000	6,896,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,249,000	3,277,000	3,390,000
" " to Continent do.	2,010,000	2,507,000	2,437,000
" Stock in the Ports	280,000	436,000	215,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,510,000	2,879,540	1,901,640
" " Surats	205,000	287,630	351,670
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,232,000	1,432,540	997,270
" London	8,000	12,000	19,000
American Afloat	40,000	25,000	20,000
East Indians "	10,000	15,000	15,000
Total ...	1,340,000	1,504,540	1,051,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	4d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3¾d.	3 3-8d.	3½d.
Difference	9-16d.	d.	1d.

Here, Cotton has been very quiet to-day, but without change in prices. Business has been upon a very small scale, exporters having bought only 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 196; and 50 Antni, at Rs. 173; and the Mills 100 Pachora, at Rs. 172; and Barsee, at Rs. 197½ per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, with a moderate business passing, and the price of *Pessy* has advanced an anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-2-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-1-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-4-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-14-0	"

SEEDS have become firm, but no more than a moderate export business has been done. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-8-6 to Rs. 7-10-6 per cwt.; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	567	bales.
Wheat	10,225	cwts.
Linseed	3,674	"
Rapeseed	8,433	"
Poppyseed	796	"
Castorseed	2,061	"
Rice	1,894	"

FREIGHTS have been quiet, and quotations are nominally unchanged; but no fresh business to speak of has been done to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 11-32d. and 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and remained thereat all day, a little Telegraphic having been given, for transfer next week, at the latter rate. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 9-16d. was quoted in one direction; otherwise the rate has been 1s. 3 19-32d. for August, and 1s. 3 11-16d. for next year, at which rates we have heard of a small business passing; the market closing quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32 to 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16 to 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·64¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a slight reduction in the price of Fours for Money, but with the account rate unchanged, closing quotations being 106 15-16 for cash; and 106 11-16 for this month's settlement.

SHARES remain very quiet, the only change in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip to-day being a decline of Rs. 20 in Mahboobshah. Bombay-Burma Trading shares are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 45 for the others. Treacher and Company are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 16½ to Rs. 1,156½.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 5.

10 p.m.	80·1

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	79·1
4 p.m.	77·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NASIK.

BIRTH.

HAYWARD—July 27, at Nasik, the wife of Mr. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOWARD—August 1, at No 35, Barrackpore, the wife of E A Goward, of a daughter.
MURRAY—July 25, at Craigmore, Ootacamund, the wife of J T Murray, Esq. of a daughter.
NICHOLAS—July 30, at Naralingunga, the wife of J Nicholas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAINE—VANZYL—July 19, at the Methodist Chapel Jaffna, Ceylon, Mr B A Maine to Miss N H M Vanzyl.

DEATH.

WHITE—July 23, at Cocanada, Lawrie, the dear little son of Geo H and Annie White, aged 2 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1893.

MR. BALFOUR, who represents one of the divisions of Manchester in Parliament, has the courage of his bi-metallic opinions when he is in the City of London. It is to be hoped that the speech which he has just addressed to a meeting of the Bimetallic League, held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor in the Mansion House, will be successful in converting the bankers and capitalists of the neighbourhood to the saving doctrine of the double standard. The stability, accessibility, and internationality of the bimetallic standard have been preached for years, but the London gold interest has not been in the least influenced by the most cogent reasoning. The creditors of the human race prefer to be paid in appreciated gold, and so they will have it as long as they possess the ear of Parliament. Mr. Balfour's argument that the gold standard constitutes a national danger inasmuch as the store of gold can be depleted by any Power desiring to empty our coffers, will not convince capitalists who do not always believe in hypothetical dangers. England's store of gold disappeared in the great war when Pitt was Prime Minister, but Trafalgar and Waterloo were won upon inconvertible paper. Conviction is only brought to the unwilling mind by the hard teaching of facts. When it comes to be realised in London as it has been in Lancashire, that the monomania for gold leads eventually to the curtailment of profits, the conversion of Lombard Street will be near at hand. However, the school-master is abroad. To-day the United States Congress will meet at Washington to devise means for coping with the debacle of silver that has been precipitated by the passing of the new Currency Act in Simla little more than a month ago. No one can predict with entire confidence what course Congress will take. But whatever it may do or may see fit to refrain from doing, its action or inaction will bring many people in England and elsewhere to give heed to the fact that it is impossible in these times for any country to indulge in the luxury of complete isolation in its currency arrangements. Remote Simla has brought the house about the ears of the American Silver Kings; the Congress at Washington may this month or next create an earthquake in Threadneedle Street. Even the anticipation of what may be voted swept over six hundred thousand pounds of gold out of the vaults of the Bank of England on the 2nd August and a good deal more since. Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing on the situation in Washington, which he has had the opportunity of observing with his own eyes, gives it as his belief, that President Cleveland must exert all his influence to get the Silver Purchase Act repealed, and avert a crash. "He will probably find that his only course is to call in the token money, and redeem the silver certificates in gold." Where is the gold to come from? From the Bank of England. For although the Bank has already raised its rate, and will raise it again and again, it must part with its gold, if British investors be tempted by the proffer of United States debentures at profitable rates. Mr. Carlisle feels entire confidence that the Government at Washington can obtain in London as much gold as they care to purchase. A drain of gold, and all that it will involve under present circumstances, will do more to cause a searching of hearts in the City, than a dozen meetings of the Bimetallic League to hear prophecies of what may occur in the next great war.

No one can predict exactly what the Congress which assembles in a few hours in Washington will decide to do. It will infallibly be subjected to the pressure of very powerful influences, working in a diametrically opposite direction to that which President Cleveland will recommend. The President of the American Silver League, General Walker, admits that the President will be able to muster a majority sufficient to repeal the Sherman Act, now that the closing of the Indian Mints has diminished the chances of free coinage. The advocates of a single gold standard have gathered strength, and desire to seize the opportunity for establishing a single gold standard. But he believes that the repeal can only be conditional, taking, it may be, the form of a change of ratio "perhaps 20 to 1." This figure is an index of the depression which has fallen over the spirits of the Silver Party, consequent on the change of the Indian Currency law. General Walker expresses the fear that the closing of the mints to India and the fixing of the rate of exchange at 21-6-10 to 1, will make it very difficult to restore the ratio in America to 16 to 1. The President of the Silver League does not appear to be aware of the fact, that the rate of exchange in question is provisional only—very provisional as things have turned out—and that the ratio of gold to silver has not yet been fixed in India. It is quite possible that if the United States fix a ratio at less than twenty-one to one, it might be accepted in India. The Silver Convention at Chicago still believes in the practicability of establishing the ratio of sixteen to one. In the report drawn up last week—for the guidance of Congress—that body declares that the only remedy for the present situation is to open the American mints to gold and silver on equal terms at that ratio. But the President of the Silver League sees plainly that that proposal has been rendered impracticable by recent events. Unquestionably vast American interests are involved in any decision that may be arrived at—interests which will be as badly hit for the time being, as the Indian opium and the Bombay yarn trade by the recent legislation in Simla. It is not to be supposed that the representatives of the silver interest will elect "to take it lying down." Without attaching too much importance to the declaration of the Governor of the State of Colorado that sixty-five thousand stalwart miners would prefer to see blood up to the horses' bridles, than the silver interest ruined, it cannot be denied that it is a serious step for the Congress, which for the last fifteen years has encouraged and stimulated a great industry, to suddenly change its whole policy, and hand over that industry to swift destruction—the capitalists to ruin, and the miners and their families to starvation. These men do not stand alone.

The enormous output of silver, which has nearly trebled in the last few years has stimulated many other branches of industry which will suffer severely from the closing down of the mines. Besides the immense capital sunk in mines important railways are dependent on their continued working; the shareholders of lead, copper, and gold mines which are said to be dependent for a profit on the silver by product; all these allied interests will make common cause. The United States at large have silver hoards amounting in value to ninety million sterling. The silver currency—certificates and other—is estimated at eight hundred million dollars. When we endeavour to realise the colossal losses which would inevitably follow any legislation ignoring all these vested interests, Mr. Moreton Frewen may be excused for the vehemence of his declaration, that America will never sacrifice property of such dimensions on the altar of economic fallacies. That expression would lose none of its strength even if it referred to the altar of economic truths. We can not imagine, however, that Mr. Frewen's extraordinary proposal to give a bounty of three shillings on every ounce of American silver exported will be adopted by Congress. That proposal is made as a compromise which would suit all parties; the mining interest, whose output would be raised from 58,000,000 ounces to 60,000,000 per annum; Wall Street, which would be delivered from the prospect of a premium on gold, and the farmers and cotton planters who would no longer have any reason to fear Indian competition, and need not care how low silver falls in the European markets. On the other hand, Europe and especially England, would be taught a lesson in five months. With silver sold at a shilling an ounce in London, the silver in shilling would be worth two pence; the five-franc piece would be worth a franc, and the rupee five pence. It would then become possible for Germany to finance the invasion of France, and Russia the invasion of India, by coining five-franc pieces and rupees out of cheap silver, as the invasion proceeds. The ingenious mind which has conceived this means of destroying all rivals by presenting them with silver the cost of which is paid by America, estimates that the operation will not require more than £11,000,000 sterling per annum of superfluous American money. Mr. Goldwin Smith mentions two other schemes nearly as ingenious, one of them being even more amusing. An American economist suggested to the Government at Washington, that, to keep up the price of silver, all the servants of the State, including the footmen, should be made to wear silver buttons. Another proposals is that the salaries of all Members of Congress should be paid in silver. Still another, that the equality of the metals should be insured by making coins half of silver and half of gold, so that the fluctuation in the value of one metal would always balance those of the other. If the Congress which has now to deal with a very complex question fails to find a satisfactory solution, it will not be for want of a multitude of counsellors.

THE House of Lords will breathe freely now that it knows that Mr. Storey's motion to make short work of their lordships' veto has been estopped by a count out. The House of Commons, even with a Liberal majority strongly infused with Radical principles did not deem it necessary to hear Mr. Storey to the end, or have the matter discussed. Of all possible ways of dealing with the Upper House, that suggested by the honourable member in question is the most impracticable. Had his motion been carried the Lords would have taken no notice of it; were the purport of it embodied in a Bill the Lords would throw the Bill out. The constitutional methods of overcoming undue resistance on the part of the House of Lords, are two, one of which is available to the Crown, and the other to the House of Commons. If the Sovereign accepts and acts on the advice of her Constitutional Ministers, and creates or even agrees to create a sufficient number of peers to redress the balance in the Upper House, all controversy is at once at end. The mere intimation of such an intention sufficed in the time of the Reform Bill to bring to a close the long resistance to that measure. On other occasions the knowledge that the expedient in question might be resorted to by a high-handed Ministry, strong in the support of the House of Commons and the Constituencies, has cut short resistance to popular measures. The other resource is of older date, and belongs to a more troubled period of our history. In the time of the Long Parliament the device of tacking Money Bills to unpalatable measures which would have been rejected if they had been sent up to be dealt with on their own merits, was in considerable favour. It was constitutional; at all events in outer seeming. The House of Lords could if it pleased reject both the money Bill, and the Bill to which it was tacked. If a sense of the expediency of supplying the Government with the means of carrying on the business of administration induced the Lords to pass them both, they could not reasonably complain of the action of the Commons, which they agreed to. A less constitutional practice soon crept in—that of simply adding to a Bill that had duly passed the Commons a declaration that "the House of Lords should not prove an obstacle," whereupon the measure at once received the force of law. The procedure was even more expeditious, and not a whit more revolutionary than that now recommended, fruitlessly, by Mr. Storey.

So soon as a lad in Mysore is old enough and strong enough to go out into the world on his own account, he straightway takes unto himself a wife—poor though they may be, and hardly ever certain of their next meal. But there is still a large preponderance of married females over males, owing to the migratory habits of the men who go in search of a livelihood, leaving their wives and families behind. The average of widows to wives is exceptionally high, and what may have some bearing on these proportions is the fact, that the average age at which males marry is low. The number of child-widows is consequently large. These facts are revealed by the latest census report. The Maharaja is now contemplating interference with a view to improving the civil condition of his people. His Highness has just caused to be issued a draft regulation, to be hereafter considered by his Government, the object of which is to "prevent infant-marriages in the territories of Mysore." If promulgated, as doubtless it will be, the regulation is to come into force within six months, and will fix the minimum age at which a girl may marry at eight years, and a boy at fourteen. Any person who brings about the marriage of children under this age will be punished with imprisonment for six months, a fine, or both. A male over the age of eighteen may not marry a girl of eight under a similar penalty. A man over fifty years of age is not to be allowed to marry a girl under fourteen years of age, under pain of imprisonment, which may extend to two years. An aider or abettor of such an offence is liable to imprisonment for six months. At the same time no marriage which has actually taken place, shall be deemed to be invalid. The regulation as drafted may not be wholly symmetrical; and modifications here and there, and the insertion of clauses to provide for contingencies, such as are provided for in the recent Act of the Government of India, may be desirable. But so far as it goes it is satisfactory. A measure of this kind on the part of a Native State is a gratifying sign of progress.

SHOULD the Government of India ever decide upon making their head-quarters in the district of Nasik, which, according to Sir George Campbell, is the most salubrious and convenient of any in this country, they will find one of the best sites, on the high land, near the railway station, already occupied by a convalescent sanitarium for the poor women of Bombay. The excellent institution is now in course of construction, and we must congratulate those who have been interesting themselves in this charitable movement for the judgment shown in the selection of their site. The plan adopted by the committee, that of building little two-roomed cottages, in separate compounds, is an excellent one, as it will meet the difficulties arising from caste distinctions, and will enable native women who cannot leave their homes by themselves, to take with them one or more of their female relatives. The local hospital medical authorities frequently recommend patients who are recovering from various illnesses to seek a change from the hot damp air of Bombay to the pure cool dry climate of the Deccan, but the question always arises—"Where can we go to? The dak-bungalows are for the *sahib log*, and the dhurmsala for the pilgrims and the indigent poor." The idea of offering small cottages, rent free, say for a month at a time, to patients of this description, in a climate such as the neighbourhood of Nasik affords, is one which must meet with the approval of all classes in this city. The Committee of the charity have already made arrangements for the construction of eight or nine such cottages, at a cost of about Rs. 1,700 each, which are now being built and will be ready for use at the end of the year. The ladies who have just raised a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, have done well in adding their subscriptions to swell the resources of this movement. A pretty group of cottages will be added to the little model village now springing up near Nasik Road Station, which will be commemorative of the benevolent gentleman who took such a keen interest in the formation of this institution.

WITHIN the past week we hear from Bhusawal that there has been an extraordinary outbreak of cholera among railway employes and passengers between Dhond and that station. The total number of persons attacked was thirty-seven, thirty of the cases actually occurring in the trains, while in three cases death supervened before the passengers could be removed. Of the thirty-seven cases reported up to Friday, eleven proved fatal.

IT is notified that the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

ON Saturday last, the agency of the Star of India Mills was transferred to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., from Messrs. Heeramanek and Co.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM and his family are passengers by the Austrian Lloyd Steamer, which leaves Bombay on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

THE s. s. Tanjore, which left this port on the 1st instant, under the command of Captain C. H. Barron, for Jedda, &c., with a general cargo, had to put back from sea on Friday night last, on account of the excentric sheave having slackened, when she reached about 200 miles from Bombay. The matter was at once reported to the Captain, and as it could not be repaired at sea owing to the strong wind and heavy sea which she experienced since she left the port, the Captain directed his course to Bombay arriving here at about eight p. m., on Friday. After the damage was repaired she proceeded on her voyage on Saturday evening last.

ON Friday evening last, the R. I. M. steamer Elphinstone was taken out of the dry dock and entered the new wet basin, which is expected to be completed in a month's time to admit large vessels. The basin is capable of admitting vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water, and will be able to accommodate any of the largest vessels entering this port. The Duncan dry dock has also been lengthened and widened, and will be able to admit vessels of cargo draft. The contractors are Messrs. Bulkley and Co. Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co. are fitting the hydraulic gear for opening and closing the sliding gates and are also fitting up a 30-ton hydraulic crane and several smaller ones which are fast approaching completion. The new iron gate for the Duncan dry dock is also supplied by that firm, and will be opened and closed by hydraulic gear.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th July, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 18,103 maunds and Rs. 13,145 in the earnings.

THE *Bombay Guardian*, apropos of the Siam affair, reminds statesmen that the decalogue has not been repealed:—France, which is so indignant at the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany, has succeeded in stealing a portion of territory from Siam. It may safely be predicted that the stolen territory will carry a curse with it. There was a discussion on the subject in the British House of Commons on Wednesday evening. But what can England say, which of all thieves of the territory of weaker races, has been the greatest

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DATE OF THE INDIAN BUDGET NOT YET FIXED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said he was unable to ndicate the date when the Indian Budget would be presented to the House.

A MOTION BY MR. STOREY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A motion was brought forward in the Commons, last night, by Mr. Storey, that Bills voted twice by the House of Commons should become law, notwithstanding the veto of the House of Lords, and on adoption by the House of Commons a third time, they receiving the assent of the Crown.

A count out stopped the debate on the motion.

BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

A CABINET COUNCIL TO BE HELD.

A Cabinet Council is to be held on Tuesday to consider the public business.

The Radicals are urging the Government to enforce the closure in connection with supply if unduly prolonged, and insist on the necessity of passing the Parish Councils and Employers' Liability Acts.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

There is some delay in nominating the Opium Commission owing to the Anti-Opiumists demanding three representatives instead of two. It is believed that Mr. Caine will be one of the members.

THE COAL STRIKE: CLOSING THE FURNACES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The strike among the coal-miners is severely hampering the manufacturing districts, and the furnaces at many of the works are preparing to close.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery has gone on a visit to Germany.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A HALL LINE CAPTAIN.

Captain Barnes, of the s. s. Branksome Hall, was suddenly missed on board in the Red Sea, and it is supposed he must have fallen overboard accidentally.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Cholera has appeared at Naples and at Ibraila at the mouth of the Danube.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

Latest advices from Bangkok state that the French flag has been lowered at Kohsichang, and the Siamese Customs officials have been allowed to return there.

The French Warship Forfait is anchored off Chantaboon.

Admiral Humann is actively negotiating with the Siamese Court.

THE FRAUDS ON THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 6.

Norton, the forger of the papers, purporting to have emanated from the British Embassy here, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the editor of the *Cocarde* to one year.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

A special telegram to the *Englishman* states that Sir James Lyall has been appointed member of the Opium Commission.

THE SITUATION IN SIAM: FIGHTING ON THE MEKONG.

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Englishman*, wiring on the 4th instant, says: The blockade was formally raised yesterday. But, as a matter of fact, some time previously M. Pavie was expected to return daily.

The provinces are in a very disturbed condition. The Saigon papers report that serious fighting took place on the Mekong on the 21st of July.

Three hundred Siamese are killed. The French loss was slight. The latter have occupied several Islands.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The irrigation works report has just been published by the Public Works Department dealing with the expenditure recorded under this head in the accounts of the Government of India.

The increases in the crops of the year are mainly under wheat, sugarcane, rice, and barley, the decreases mainly in cotton and indigo.

Madras again heads the list for economy in working; but the fact that the distribution in Madras is more largely in the hands of the cultivators instead of being in charge of the Public Works Department as in Northern India must be remembered.

The figures in the following statement are taken from the revenue reports of the different Provinces; agricultural works are excluded. Bombay: net revenue, Rx. 35,832, area irrigated 145,597 acres; Sind: net revenue Rx. 119,900, acres, 936,760; Punjab: net revenue, Rx. 18,918, acres, 304,056; Bengal: net revenue, Rx. 5,351; Madras: net revenue, Rx. 35,832, area irrigated 390,296, acres 2,720,872

THE HINDUSTANI REGIMENT.

The last returns of the Hindustani Regiment scheme have just been received. 1,363 men are shown to have elected for transfer; 100 refused; 16 are still absent on sick leave and 104 have died, been transferred to pension list, or joined the reserve.

GLANDERS ON THE FRONTIER.

Owing to the destruction of the Kohala Bridge the Veterinary Officer who was posted there to prevent glandered animals from coming through, have been withdrawn, and visitors' animals are now permitted to return by the Bhimber route.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT REPORT.

A highly satisfactory report will very shortly be issued of the telegraph department, showing a return of four and-a-half per cent. on the capital outlay in spite of the enormous unproductive expenditure upon telegraphs for strategical purposes.

LEGISLATIVE RE-ORGANISATION.

The re-organisation of the Legislative Department will probably be completed in three months when the file has passed through the Finance Department, and before the Viceroy.

THE AMIR'S TROUBLES.

NIGHT ATTACK AT URUZGAM.

A letter, just received from Kabul, states that the Hazaras are disappearing, but a night attack was made on the Amir's forces at Uruzgam. The Hazaras, however, were defeated.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Merk, the officer on special duty at Kurram, has been granted thirty-five days' leave from the 28th inst., Mr. Bunbury, Deputy Commissioner at Kohat officiates. Mr. Maynard officiates for Mr. Bunbury and Mr. Loumer, vice Mr. Maynard as District Judge.

THE PUNJAB FLOODS.

The Hazara-Shappur floods are now subsiding, and the Deputy Commissioner was able to see some villages previously flooded in the neighbourhood. The floods have been most disastrous. Considerable loss of life is reported, and on all sides hair-breadth escapes are spoken of. A considerable number of dead bodies had been brought down by the floods and many people are still missing.

The flood came on so very rapidly that many had the greatest difficulty in escaping. Numbers probably were drowned and many escaped by climbing trees, where they had in some cases to stay two days and nights. Some climbed on the top of stacks and were carried away by the flood to where the water was shallow.

In Kaha every kutcha house has fallen. The school and other large buildings have entirely disappeared. Thirty thousand rupees' worth of grain has been quite ruined, and the cattle for the most part have disappeared. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the loss to the malik and his tenants at over one lakh of rupees. The loss in Bhera and Miam is reported at several lakhs. The Government buildings all along the main road have been badly injured, but the loss to Government is nothing to that of the people which may certainly be reckoned in lakhs of rupees. The civil station was about the only spot not flooded. The Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his sympathy in a resolution.

UMBALLA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Five regiments of the Punjab Imperial Service Troops will probably attend the Umballa camp-of-exercise.

THE AFGHAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Official News.—Letters from Kabul make no mention of the death of the Afghan Commander-in-Chief. The Gholam Hyder, mentioned as having died, is therefore probably an officer of that name, who commands in Afghan-Turkistan, and not the General, who distinguished himself last year at Asmar.

GREAT DAMAGES BY FLOODS.

Destructive floods that are out all over the North-Western Frontier have not only washed away bridges on the Khagan Valley route, but have breached the road from Abbotabad into Kashmir badly. The damage is to be repaired as speedily as possible, by the Public Works Department. The railway is broken between Sita Road and Radhan, by floods. Transhipping is necessary between Ruk and Karachi.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

There can be little doubt that the two gentlemen, who are reported by Reuter to have been drowned at Boscastle, are Mr. Mellish, formerly, a solicitor of Madras, and latterly, of Calicut, and Dr. Anstead, medical officer of the Madras Railway. This latter gentleman is an enthusiastic sportsman, and is most popular in Madras. His death will be widely lamented.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF MADRAS.

The report of Mr. Cousens on the sanitary condition of Madras has at last been made public. He suggests water-closets for every house, and the construction of a masonry conduit from Red Hills to convey water, which now comes in open channel. With regard to the river Cooum, he recommends it shall be connected with the sea by two culverts, terminating in six steel tubes into the sea. He estimates his proposals to cost 23½ lakhs.

DEATH OF MR. KHURSETJEE JEJEEBHOY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

A meeting was held this afternoon of the Parsee community here to adopt a letter of condolence to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and family for the loss of his son and heir, Mr. Cursetjee. Khan Bahadur Hoshang Jamasp read a letter at the chairman's request, which was unanimously adopted. Telegrams of sympathy received from the Parsee communities in all leading towns of the presidency were read out at the meeting.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOWNUGGER, Aug. 5.

At a meeting of Zoroastrians held here to-day it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on the sad and untimely death of his only son Khursetjee. Speeches were delivered expressive of the very great regard and esteem in which Sir Jamsetjee's family is held by his co-religionists all over India, and the consequent grief felt by them at the sad event.

SIMUL TANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

NIPANI, Aug. 6.

A meeting was held at Chikode, on the 23rd July, and at Nipani to-day, to thank the House of Commons for the resolution about the simultaneous Civil Service Examination. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Paul, Dadabhai Nowrojee, Sir W. Wedderburn, and other members of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress was also passed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Aug. 5.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Gisela, from Robe, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Aug. 6.

Mail steamer Braunschweig from China arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia arrived at Marseilles on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	95⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68 3-8
Bar Silver	33⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	42,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,282,000	"
" " " Surats	24,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication between Granada and Nicaragua interrupted.

Telegrams to Argentine Republic via Galveston are again accepted without any restriction.

Hodeida land line restored.

RESPECTING Mr. Setalvad's queries about the suspension of four Municipalities, the *Indian Spectator* says:—As to the question about official pressure, we are inclined to think that sometimes it is necessary to a slight extent to goad the Municipalities on to their work. This must not, however, be carried to excess, or become a settled policy. What is wanted is that the Municipalities should know that if they do not do their work properly, Government will take serious notice of them. Official pressure will be an evil if it becomes excessive.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Hydaspes, Captain E. Gondon, with the Overland Mails of July 21, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 p.m., last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Vagifdar	Mr Rumbold
Rev J T Lawrence	Mr Jardine
Mr Jacob	Mr Barrow
Mr and Mrs Spence	Mr Gibbs
Mr Warburton	Surgn-Capt Mould
Mr A B Hordle	Col Pitcher
Mr C Howell	Mr W Austin
Mr C H Richardson	Mr J Martin
Miss Warburton	Major W H Young
Mr H W Lewis	Surgn-Lt-Col Gilligan
Dr Welch	Mr L D Bird
Mr J H Lewis	Mr Stikemom
Dr Hardwicke	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

THE COURT.

THE Queen on Friday received deputation from the cities of London and Edinburgh to present addresses conveying congratulations upon the marriage of the Duke of York.

A State Concert was given on Friday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen on Saturday evening, witnessed at Windsor Castle, a performance of the first act of Mascagni's opera L'Amico Fritz, and the same composer's Cavalleria Rusticana, by the Covent Garden company.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Monday. Lord Aberdeen attended to kiss hands on his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, and Sir E. Monson to be sworn in as Privy Councillor on his appointment as Ambassador to Vienna.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday presided at the annual meeting of the Corporation of the Royal College of Music, held at Marlborough House.

Prince and Princess Henry of Bottenberg visited Gravesend on Wednesday and opened the Municipal Technical School just erected there, and intended as a central school for the northern portion of West Kent.

Princess Christian visited Wakefield on Tuesday, and opened a bazaar in aid of the Church of England Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Kimberley moved, and Lord Salisbury seconded addresses of congratulation to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York, which were unanimously agreed to. On Monday, Lord Rosebery, replying to a question, read from a written statement that at present he had not information sufficient to enable him to give a definite opinion on the frontier dispute between France and Siam, but he had reason to believe that the forcible entrance of the French gunboats on to the Menam at Bangkok was not ordered by the French Government. Lord Londonderry again called attention to the state of crime in counties Clare, Kerry, and Limerick, and Lord Spencer said although the Government were not disposed to exercise the change of venue, they would use all their powers to keep down crime. On Tuesday there was a short discussion on the pressure brought to bear upon voluntary schools by the Education Department.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone moved addresses of congratulation to the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales. Mr. W. Redmond, while approving the addresses, regretted that the opportunity for an amnesty to political prisoners had not been made available; and Mr. Kejr Hadie regarded the motion as an unnecessary waste of time. The motion was agreed to *nemine contradicente*. The afternoon was occupied in Committee on Mr. J. Morley's motion to sanction payment from the Consolidated Fund in connexion with the Irish Home Rule Bill. In the evening the House was counted out. On Monday Sir E. Grey read a statement relating to the incidents in Siam identical with that read by Lord Rosebery in the other House. The Committee on the Home Rule Bill was then resumed, and, after debate, Clause 27 was passed. On Clause 28, Mr. J. Morley made a statement of the proposed treatment of Irish Civil Service officials. On Tuesday the discussion on Clause 28 was resumed, and several amendments were proposed, but were rejected. On Wednesday, the 28th Clause of the Home Rule Bill was further discussed and was ultimately passed without a division, as was also Clause 29.

POLITICAL.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., on Wednesday, presided at the annual dinner of the United Club. The toast of the "Unionist cause" was proposed by Colonel Saunderson, M. P., and Mr. Balfour, in responding, dwelt on the persistency and self-sacrifice displayed by the Unionists during the Parliamentary battle that was going on, sharply criticized the tactics of the Ministry, and contended that the Home Rule Bill, as it stands, does not contain a single clause or subsection that will hold water.

Addressing a large Unionist meeting at Boston on Wednesday, Lord Randolph Churchill spoke of the present depressed conditions of agriculture, which weighed ruinously alike on landlords, farmers, and labourers. The evil was largely aggravated by the unusual dryness of the past few months. As a remedy, he believed the protection of home-grown corn would be useless, and that bimetallism was only a tantalizing delusion, and patience was necessary to await better times.

Lord Randolph Churchill has accepted an invitation from the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists of the Central Division of Cradford to contest that constituency, at present represented by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, at the next election.

On Friday last, at Manchester Assizes, a jury awarded to Mr. Chesters-Thompson, the chairman of Mr. Balfour's committee at the last election, £20 damages against Mr. Kilbride, a Nationalist M.P., for a libel contained in a speech made at Leicester in January last, to the effect that Mr. Chesters-Thompson had sent money to swell the funds of the Parnellite party in Ireland.

IRELAND.

In charging the grand jury at Cork Assizes, on Monday, Mr. Justice Madden remarked that there was a decrease in the total number of specially-reported cases, and also in minor crimes, but the fact that no case had been returned for trial from the disturbed portion of the country adjoining Limerick and Kerry indicated that there existed in that district a good deal of intimidation.

GENERAL.

The Court-martial on Captain the Hon. M. Bourke and the other survivors of the battleship Victoria was opened at Malta on Monday. Captain Bourke was examined, and described the events which took place immediately before the collision. On Tuesday Lieutenant Lord Gillford and Staff Commander Hawkins Smith were examined, and both testified to Admiral Tryon's remark after the collision, "It was all my fault." Admiral Markham gave evidence on Wednesday.

The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Victoria, which now amounts to £50,000, has been closed. The Admiralty have suggested that it should be administered by a new Commission, composed partly of Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund and partly of the managing body of the Royal Naval Exhibition.

The Canterbury Diocesan Conference sat last week and discussed the question of religious teaching in schools, elementary and others. A motion in favour of legislation to reduce the number of public houses was adopted, and the conference closed after a debate on provisions for the aged poor had taken place.

The second meeting of the International Maritime Congress—the first having been held in Paris in 1889—was opened on Tuesday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, by Lord Brassey. There was a very large attendance, including about 200 representatives of foreign countries.

The skilled labour market appears from the periodical return of the Board of Trade Labour Department to be still in a depressed condition. The outlook now is reported to be less favourable than it was a month ago.

At a conference of the Miners' Federation on Wednesday a resolution was adopted to refuse any reduction of wages. The Durham and Northumberland men dissented.

At Cisley, on Saturday, the Elcho Shield was won by the English team with an aggregate score of 1,688, against 1,652 by the Irish and 1,649 by the Scotch team. The Kolapore Cup was gained by the team representing the mother country with a score of 741. In the match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities for the Chancellors's Plate Cambridge was victorious.

The Australian cricketers on Friday defeated Sussex by eight wickets. Yorkshire beat Notts by an innings and 20 runs. Somerset won against Surrey by 39 runs. On Saturday Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by 175 runs, and Eton was victorious in the contest with Harrow, winning by nine wickets.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj. L. P. Faddy, Ben. Ret.; Gen. W. C. R. Macdonald, C.B., Mad. S.C.; Sir C. P. Layard, K.C.M.G.; Mr. J. G. Grant, C.M.G.; Hon. L. W. H. Fox-Powys; Archdeacon Edmonds; Dr. Lushington; Sir J. I. Mantell; Mr. J. Jardine; Mr. J. Henderson; M. Richard Mattei; Gen. Arias; Commodore Lookwood, U.S.A.; Mme. Lenormand.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SECOND rifle fatality occurred at Quetta, on Wednesday. A soldier of the Dublin Fusiliers was shot dead in the barrack-room by a comrade who was cleaning a jammed Magazine rifle on Wednesday.

THE Punjab Imperial Service Infantry will probably go to Umballa Camp this year for exercise. The Imperial Cavalry troops will rest this year. The Jodhpur Cavalry may possibly go to Muttra, but nothing is definitely settled.

A PARTICULARLY cold-blooded double murder took place in Bangalore two days ago, a woman and a girl having their throats cut by the husband of one of them during their sleep. The murderer has made a confession in which he states that while he was waiting for his victims to fall asleep, he amused himself "killing bugs and mosquitoes with the assistance of a lamp in his hand."

THE figures of Wednesday's opium sales in Calcutta, writes a contemporary, will be gratifying news to the Financial Minister. Nineteen hundred and twenty-seven chests of Patna opium were sold at prices giving on average of Rs. 1,108 a piece, and 1,715 chests of Benares at an average of Rs. 1,208. In spite of all that has been prophesied as to the extinguishing of the China trade under the operation of the new currency system, there is plainly still room for hope now that the temporary disturbance produced by the change is beginning to pass off.

WE learn from a Bangalore contemporary that on Wednesday, Colonel Henderson, British Resident, accompanied by the First Assistant, Major Ravenshaw, paid an official visit to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore at the Palace. The object of the visit was to deliver to the Maharajah an Autograph letter from the viceroy announcing to his Highnes that the Queen Empress had been graciously pleased, in accordance with a recommendation made by Lord Lansdowne, to confer upon his Highness the rank of Colonel in her Majesty's Army. Brigadier-General Faunce, at his special request, with his staff accompanied the Resident to offer his congratulations to H. H. the Maharajah.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 8th July, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 89,294-6-10, and for goods, etc., Rs. 86,570-9-5, making altogether Rs. 175,865-0-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 168-9-10. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,50,058-7-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 135-10-10.

ACCORDING to information which has been received from official sources, the recent heavy floods at Shapur have done more damage than at first appeared. From all quarters come reports of fallen houses and ruined property. Kalra village is a mass of ruins, the *pucca* houses are still standing but in a dangerous condition. Malik Umar Hayat rendered great assistance to the people of the village, as did way there, having to swim a great distance. his cousin Muzaffar Khan who bravely made his way there, having to swim a great distance. They made a raft and brought away the native ladies over the flooded fields. Malik Umar Hayat stayed with his people who were sitting on their collapsed houses with deep water all round.

THE superiority of gas-lighting over the ordinary oil lamps in general use upon Indian railways was strikingly illustrated, says a Calcutta paper, on Monday evening when a special train, starting eight minutes after the chord mail, ran to Seoraphuli and back in order to give the Agent and some of the officials of the East Indian Railway an opportunity of contrasting the two methods. The experimental train consisted of a first-class carriage and a guard's van lighted with oil lamps, and a first-class carriage, a third-class and a guard's van lighted with Pintsch's compressed oil-gas. The illuminating power of the gas was at a rough guess tenfold that of the oil lamps, and the difference has only to be seen to be appreciated. In order to test speed was [illegible] flame, the fastest possible the carriages the gas lamps never flickered or wavered in the slightest degree. The pressure in the gas roservoirs, which at starting stands at six atmospheres, was hardly affected in this short run, the reduction not exceeding three pounds to the square inch. The smallest newspaper type could be read with ease in the gas-lighted carriages. In every respect the trip was highly successful.

UPON the whole, steady progress is being made in connection with the extension of vaccination in Assam, where even the hill tribes are beginning to some slight extent, to recognize the value of the operation. In 1891-92 the extensive outbreak of small-pox in the Naga Hills and Manipur drove the inhabitants to seek vaccination in large numbers, and last year a beginning was made among the Lushais. Over two hundred thousand people in all were vaccinated in Assam during the twelve months ended March 1893, but there is still room for very considerable improvement. A table is given in the annual statement to show the increasing protection enjoyed by the people of Assam against small-pox. From this it appears that the number of deaths from this disease has fallen from an average of three thousand in the five years ended 1886, to fourteen hundred in 1892. It should be noticed, however, that the average number of deaths, as shown by the statistics for the five years ended 1881 only amounted to eighteen hundred. The conclusion, therefore, that small-pox has really decreased to any very considerable extent in Assam can hardly be said to have been completely established.

THE Civil Station has escaped, but is an island. Up to July 23rd there had been no postal communication with Shahpur for three days. The want of a telegraph is much felt by the authorities at such a juncture. On that date the floods were rapidly subsiding, and the Deputy Commissioner hoped to get out and see the extent of the damage. Up to that time only two cases of loss of life had been reported, but no news has been received of many villages near the river, and it is feared that a considerable number of lives may have been lost. The loss of stored grain and house property has been immense. The Deputy Commissioner is endeavouring to establish communication with other parts of the district and to get authentic information from the villages near the river. The damage has extended in some instances to village six or seven miles from the river. According to rumour Bhera, Miani and Sahiwal have suffered badly,

AN incident, which might have been tragic in its results, occured on Monday last outside Mochee Gate, of Lahore, on the plain of Jain Khan. Two snake charmers were contesting who was the superior in skill in the presence of a great crowd, who had promised a reward of a turban to the successful competitor. After playing with it for some time, the first man put a snake into his mouth and bit off its head. This did not please the spectators. Then the second took his snake and made it eat off his hand which quite pleased the audience, who greeted him with much acclamation. But, after the man had received his prize, the snake which he still held in his hand, turned round and bit him. After the application of some remedy known to him he seemed all right.

A CHINESE mandarin has forwarded to the *Asiatic Quarterly* the menu of a banquet given at Peking to the Foreign Diplomatists, the menu of which was as follows:—First came four classic dishes—namely, swallow nests with pigeon eggs, shark fins with crabs, dogfish with wild duck, duck and cauliflower; then succeed delicacies served in cups placed before each guest: swallow nests, shark fins, plain morils, vegetables, mushrooms with duck feet, fried partridge, pigeon in slices; then there appeared four middle dishes, namely: ham in honey, a pure of peas, vegetables, and dogfish; four side dishes: haricot cheese with bamboo buds (a kind of asparagus), roots of bamboo, chicken, shellfish; four hors d'œuvres in duplicate: ham and chicken, fish and gizzard, pork tripe and vermicelli, duck and pork cutlets. Each guest had also placed before him plates of almonds, pistachio paste, pears and oranges. Finally, the following were the roast and boiled meats: sucking pig, roast duck, boiled chicken boiled pork. There was a profusion of European and Chinese wines. No opium was smoked; for official China is not yet reconciled to the drug which it owes to the East India Company.

THE Rev. W. Roberts, of the British Unitarian Mission, appeared before Mr. C. G. Kapusawmy Iyer, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, and applied for summons against Monsieur E. Stradiot, Bandmaster of H. E. the Governor's Band, Mrs. E. Stradiot, Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Burns on a charge of having offered indignity to a corpse by having on the 29th July, 1893, trespassed into the Unitarian burial ground at Pursewalkum and delayed the funeral of the complainant's son for over a quarter of an hour by closing the doors of the said cemetery, and using harsh language while the complainant was proceeding with the funeral ceremony, thereby wounding his feelings. The affidavit sworn to by the complainant set forth that complainant in the year 1888 applied to an obtained permission from Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras, to bury his family in the Unitarian Cemetery at Pursewalkum, and in conformity with such permission complainant obtained a license from the Municipality of Madras. Complainant accordingly conducted the funeral service of his son when the 1st accused, Monsieur Stradiot, called him a non-Christian and created a disturbance till complainant produced the Government Order and reported the matter to the police, and got permission to enter the said burial ground. The three other accused, in collusion with the first accused, it is alleged, used very disrespectful language and made a noise while the complainant was proceeding with the funeral ceremony. His Worship, after perusing the Government Order authorising complainant to bury his family in the cemetery, and the license granted him by the Municipalty, ordered that summonses be issued against all the accused according to the charges set forth in the affidavit sworn to by the complainant.

TWELVE dead bodies have been up to now taken out of the flood waters by the State authorities in Srinagar. The river Jhelum has now fallen, but the water left in low lands with decomposing vegetation, will no doubt make Srinagar unhealthy. On account of the want of bridges to form the means of intercommunicatoin between the people living on both sides of the river, great inconvenience is felt by the public, but the boatmen are making money. H. H. the Maharaja has, however, supplied free ferry boats, and has made a byelaw that the private boats shall not charge more than one pice for carrying one person at one time across the river. The Jhelum Valley road is destroyed by the rains, and is not passable. The post is consequently detained at Baramula. Telegraphic communication with India is also closed.

THE *Pioneer* has the following:—The *Bombay Gazette* tells a story—no doubt it is a strictly accurate one, though names, places and dates are ommitted—of how a man has just been hanged by mistake in consequence of an error in a telegraph office. Two men were under death sentence and both had appealed. In the case of the one the sentence was commuted, in the other case it was confirmed. But the names, which were much alike, no rare coincidence in India, got mixed, the order for execution was forwarded to the wrong address, and the wrong man was hanged on the receipt of the telegram. The Telegraph Superintendent may be technically responsible for the blunder, but the real fault is obviously in the system of dealing with these matters. Even the managements of Derby Lotteries do not pay out the prizes to the winners until the mail papers arrive, because of the chances of a mistake in the telegrams; and one would think that in what is literally a matter of life and death justice might wait for a couple of days or so for advice by letter before carrying out the sentence which cannot be revoked.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"The results of the Government opium sales on Wednesday are considered in every respect satisfactory compared with the returns of the last auction. Prices were much higher than expected, while the fluctuations in the rate for both varieties of opium, indicated considerable speculation, though some of the high bidding is as yet inexplicable except to those learned in the mysteries of the trade. The amount realised by this sale is, roughly speaking 42 lakhs of rupees, being an increase of between six and seven lakhs on the [illegible] results obtained in Bombay and Calcutta, but it must be remembered that in the former town the Government levy a fixed duty of Rs. 600 on each chest of opium before it is allowed to 'go into consumption.' Here there is no fixed duty and, if there is a drop in prices it falls on the Government, whereas in Bombay it is the purchaser who sustains the loss. It is also note-worthy that there has been no corresponding fall in Bombay to that which has taken place in Calcutta; but still the results in the former market have not equalled expectation. Merchants have been holding out for speculative purposes and the opium revenue on the Bombay side has fallen, while it is said that the state of the market in China, especially in regard to Malwa and Persian opium, has had an effect on the traffic in this drug."

NO reliable news of importance has come lately from Kabul, says the Lahore paper. Reports are still being received of a few Hazara prisoners arriving in Kabul as usual, and one report says that the revolted Hazaras contemplate breaking through the cordon of the Amir's troops and migrating *en masse* towards Persia or Beluchistan; but there is no likelihood of this.

THE Hemp Drugs Commission, commenced its sittings at the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, at 11 o'clock on the 3rd instant. This was a preliminary meeting for the purpose of deciding the manner in which the Commission should pursue its labours. The following members who form the Commission were present:—Hon. W. Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, President; Mr. H. T. Ommaney, Collector, Panch Mahals, Bombay; Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, M.A., Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, Central Provinces; Surgeon-Major C. J. H. Warden, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta; Official Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta, Raja Soshi Sikareshwar Roy of Tahirpur, Bengal; Kanwar Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, C.I.E., Punjab; and Lala Nihal Chand of Muzaffarnagar, North-West Provinces. The investigation will not be confined to Bengal, but will extend to the whole of India.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Gwalior, that the dacoit Himmat Sing, and his gang, who were captured by the Saugor Police in March last, and after being acquitted of the only crime that could be charged against them in British territory, were handed over to the Gwalior State, and have been committed to stand their trial before the Sessions Judge on three charges of dacoity with murder. Mr. Naylor, the District Superintendent of Police, at Saugor, who effected their arrest, has been deputed to Gwalior to take in hand the prosecution. Gwalior Police with the stimulating example before them of what has been done in the neighbouring territories of Saugor and Bundelkhand, have recently been displaying an unwonted energy in dealing with the bands of marauders which have too long had their own way in those parts. Besides several minor dacoits, whom they have managed to capture within the last few months, the State Police have lately seized a noted dacoit leader, named Maharaj Sing, of Eraoni. A yet more notorious Maharaj Singh, who used to join forces occasionally with his namesake, having suspected his wife of communicating with the Police, has had her cruelly murdered. The unfortunate woman was cut down with swords, and shot through the heart as she lay upon the ground.

IN the case of Elahi Buksh *versus* the Government, which was continued on the 2nd instant, the chief witness examined was Imam Din, formerly munshi to the plaintiff. Witness stated that plaintiff's income three years previous to the accident amounted to over Rs. 32,000. Witness admitted that plaintiff fell off a horse in April 1890, and was unable to do any work in the summer of the same year owing to fever.

THE sanction of the Government of India to the opening of the East Coast Railway for through booking of goods and coaching traffic with all railways from the 1st instant, has not been received yet, in consequence of which through booking has been deferred *sine die*. The G. I. P. Railways Rules and Regulations will, as far as applicable, be followed on the E. C. Railway for goods traffic.

A NEW FINANCE SCHEME.

A VOLUMINOUS scheme for the establishment of the currency in H. H. the Nizam's dominions has been published by the Sirdar Diler Jung. So far as we can understand it, the pith of the proposal is in the following paragraphs:—

The quantity of coin required by the State has averaged in the past ten years Rs. 15,00,000 a year. This may be taken as a guide for a commencement, but with a proviso that as trade expands with the development of the country the tendency must be to absorb coinage to keep pace with it. Fresh coinage in future should only be possible through minting on Government account. Private coinage cannot be permitted if the par of exchange is to be maintained.

To commence with I think that the Government should purchase silver every year as cheaply as possible to an amount of from 6,00,000 to 12,00,000 ounces, equal to 16,00,000 and 32,00,000 tolas or more as the requirements of the currency may demand. It seems probable that the price at which the metal will be obtainable will not be over 33d. per ounce as an average.

The weight of such a quantity of silver would be from 25 to 50 tons including the packing and the cost in England would for the smaller quantity be £32,500 which at 1s. 3d. (to be on the safe side) will be Rs.13,20,000 in British Government rupees. Adding the charges of freight, insurance, railway carriage and handling, the cost at Hyderabad for this quantity would come to about Rs. 13,200, or 1 o/o more, in all Rs. 13,33,200. This quantity of silver would be minted into Halli Sicca rupees of the regulation form and fineness producing Halli Sicca Rs. 20,21,052: i. e., at 19/24 of a tola* of silver to one Halli Sicca rupee, containing approximately 9½ massas † each massa containing 15 grains Troy of silver. This will be seen from the appended analysis made by Her Majesty's Assay office in Bombay on the 13th July 1893.

Out of this gross outturn has to be paid the cost of minting at something over 1d. the ounce say Rs. 50,000 Halli Sicca rupees and there is left for issue Halli Sicca Rs. 19,71,052 to begin with. In order to pay the cost of this transaction other than minting viz. Rs. 13,33,200 in Government of India rupees at 1s. 3d., a sum of Halli Sicca Rs. 15,99,840 will be required if we reckon exchange at 120, which leaves to Government the handsome profit of Halli Sicca Rs. 3,71,212 on the transaction, or on 32,00,000 tolas Halli Sicca Rs. 7,42,424. If the quantity minted after a year or two of trial prove either too great or too small the yearly output can be reduced or increased, according as may be required. But I am unable to conceive that the quantity required will ever fall below Halli Sicca Rs. 20,00,000 every year.

N. B.—The charge for brassage, seigniorage and mintage in Her Majesty's Mint used to be 4d. the ounce or 4s. in the pound Troy.

These being the arrangements I propose for the coinage, the arrangements for issue have to be considered.

The Goverament of India has already introduced a modified gold standard into India. It is intended so to contract the currency, we learn from Sir D. Barbour's minute referred to above, as to force the rupee up to a value of 1s. 4d. in sterling. The Government of India rupee may therefore for the present purpose be considered a token coin on a gold standard at 15 to the sovereign in the same way as shillings are tokens at 20 to the sovereign, only that while shillings are legal tender only to an extent of 40s., rupees remain legal tender to an unlimited extent.

The Hyderabad Government will therefore be quite safe if instead of issuing silver for gold as the Government of India is going to do, it arranges to issue Halli Sicca Rupees for Government of India rupees. I do not recommand the further step of making Government of India rupees legal tender as the Government of India has made English and Australian Gold coins legal tender, because that would be to interfere with the independence of His Highness' currency. The Herschell Committee very properly points out that large Native States cherish their own currency as being the prerogative of a Sovereign State. Besides His Highness the Nizam's Government will sustain a direct loss in not insisting on its own currency being used, else the profit in minting rupees for the currency will be lost to the Hyderabad Government and transferred to the Government of India. Nor do I see any necessity at present for a gold coinage. His Highness' Government should I think simply publish an announcement in the Gazette that in future it will mint its own rupees of the usual weight and fineness and issue them in exchange for Government of India rupees at a certain ratio. These Government of India reserve invested in Government paper.

* 8 of an ounce, Troy.
† 12 Massas 1 Tola.

MILITARY NEWS.

TWO men and a bandboy of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who were recently bitten by a mad dog at Quetta are being despatched, at the expense

CONCERT AT BHUSAWUL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :—On Tuesday, the 1st instant, a successful concert, followed by a farce, was given at the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bhusawul. The entertainment was inaugurated by the Rev. Brown-Constable, who also took an active part in the programme. The room was crowded to overflowing, the gods being in great force and intimating their approval in their usual direct and cheerful fashion. From a musical point of view, Mr. Brand's violin selections and Miss Cosserat's mandolinata were the chief features of the evening, and great praise is due to the latter young lady for the indefatigable way in which she worked throughout, accompanying most of the songs, and afterwards taking part in the farce. The proceedings commenced with a glee, "Let the hills resound, followed by Mr. and Mrs. Brett's vocal duet "Summer," "Sally in our Alley," by Mr. Walsh, and "Eileen Allora," by Miss McDonald. Two small girls, the Misses Ayling and Broughton, with the happy absence of self-consciousness, which characterises childhood, then sang a duet, "Dolly" which was greatly applauded, and bouquets were thrown to the little performers. This was quite a new departure in our local concerts. Miss Kennis sang two songs, "Who can say" and "Gates of the West." Her voice is sweet and true, and she received an encore for her first song. Mr. Sellars gave "In the Gloaming," and the Rev. Brown-Constable then sang "Off to Philadelphia" in his usual admirable style, he happily not being a victim to the general colds and indispositions. A duet by Mesdames Pendlebury and Broughton followed, the latter lady's clear and true contralto being too well known and appreciated to require comment. I may here mention that Mrs. Broughton and Mrs. Ferguson, with the aid of Mrs. M. P. Pendlebury, worked hard during the day in helping to decorate the stage, and great thanks are due to them, and the gentlemen who also helped, for the good general effect. Mrs. Ferguson afterwards played in a duet with Miss Cosserat, the whole performance being characterized by brightness and expression. Mr. Holdway sang a comic song, "Old Mother Shipton," his tasteful feminine garments provoking much approbation from the back seats. In this case most certainly "the apparel did not proclaim the man." The trio, "Cherry Ripe," sung by Mrs. Pendlebury, Mrs. Broughton, and the Rev. Brown-Constable, without accompaniments, was well received as was also Mr. Aer's song, "The Shipwreck. Mr. Walsh's song "Prior of Orders Grey," was well rendered, though he was not in his usual excellent voice. "The Scout," by the Rev. Brown-Constable, was vociferously encored, but was unable to be responded to owing to the length of the programme. Master Brett sang fearlessly a comic song, called the "Master and the Baby," and Mr. Brett sang that most admirable song, "Will o' the Wisp."

The evening's entertainment was brought to a conclusion by an amusing farce, called "I'm not myself at all," in which the respective parts were taken by Mrs. Pendlebury, Miss Cosserat, and Messrs. Tuffield Ferguson and Mullen, Mr. Osborne being stage manager and looking after things generally in his usual able and energetic manner. Miss Cosserat, as "Mary" the maid, with a smut on her nose, and a good Irish brogue, brought down the house in her scenes with Phelim O'Rourke (Mr. Ferguson), this latter gentleman sustaining "The wearing o' the green" as to the manner born, being the hero of the piece. Mr. Tuffield, as the gouty and choleric old Pootles, "with an eye like Mars to threaten and command," was exceedingly droll, and his make-up so good that his nearest and dearest could not possibly have recognized him had they come across him accidentally. Mr. Mullen also did his part admirably as the languid swell with eyeglass and drawl complete. The farce would not have been complete without "Laura," and Mrs. Pendlebury sustained this character excellently, and more than once brought down the house. And so came to a close a most enjoyable evening in our peace-loving out-of-the-world little station; and Mr. Perkins our treasurer, always ready to help everybody and everything, was able to make over to the various charities, for which the concert was for, a handsome little sum. The total amount taken at the door was Rs. 124.

THE BURNING OF THE DON JUAN.

NARRATIVE BY A SURVIVOR.

THE Comercio publishes an account by one of the servivors of the burning of the "Don Juan." Having given brief particulars of the voyage from Manila to Hongkong and from Hongkong to Amoy—1,000 cases of kerosine having been taken on board at Hongkong which were stored in the 'tween decks forward, and on the evening of the same day having taken on board a large amount of general cargo and 237 Chinese passengers. The sea was as smooth as a lake of oil and the voyage was most agreeable. The same weather continued on the 2nd and 3rd. At a quarter past seven on the evening of the 3rd a crowd of Chinamen rushed aft, where the captain and the officers off duty were, crying that fire had broken out in the 'tween decks on the port side, where the kerosine was, and at the same time a mass of flame shot up. We with the exception of the Chinese, rushed to the scene of the disaster, which in the first moments assumed colossal proportions, due to the fact of the fire having broken out amongst the kerosine. To describe what the flames was impossible and it was useless to think of it. No human force could have coped with such a conflagration. This the Captain recognised, and after a short consultation with the first and second officers, the third being on the bridge he called out the terrible order, 'Salvese el que puede.' From this moment seeing that it was impossible to save the ship, no one thought of anything but his own safety, the danger of death being imminent. Fate offered as the alternative of death by two elements, fire and water, which it was necessary to evade at any cost. The Chinese were panic-stricken and many of them threw themselves into the water after the alarm, others climbed up the masts and rigging, but the greater number of them crowded aft, which at that time was the safest place. Their despairing cries were horrible: some wept, others offered prayers, but all fled from the fire as far as possible, a providential circumstance, to which undoubtedly we owed our safety, since it allowed the launching of the boat, which was near the seat of the fire, to be conducted with relative quietness, the rush which usually takes place in such cases, a horrible and deadly rush in which only the strongest succeed, being thus avoided. The captain, officers, engineer, doctor, the first class passenger, and some of the crew, nearly all firemen, were able safely to climb down the side of the 'Don Juan' with much precaution, as it was necessary to avoid the gangway, which was jambed with Chinese, who would have sprung into our boat, in which case all would undoubtedly have perished. Some, though very few, made a spring for the boat but they could not reach it and fell in the water.

Before abandoning the vessel the captain saved the register, ordered the engines to be stopped and the safety valve to be opened so that no explosion might take place, threw into the water various objects that would float and so serve to support any who might seize them, and distributed fifty life belts, all this being done in less time than it takes to write it. One of these life belts was fastened round the writer by a humble but heriocboy in the service of the Captain, who, on hearing the order 'Let every one look out for himself,' said, Senor, save yourself; there go the officers and Captain; save yourself for God's sake!' 'And you, Ciriaco?' 'Presently, said he, and God grant he may not have been a victim of his generosity.

When we got a few metres from the ship, which was now on fire in several places, we remained a long time spellbound contemplating the dreadful spectacle, in which there were heartrending details, such as the falling into the water or on to the deck of the Chinese who had taken refuse in the fore mast, the fire now having caught the rigging.

Here the interest in the account ends, the remainder, and much the longer protion, being devoted to the passage of the boat to shore and to a description of how those saved fared when they got there. It seems the boat was over-crowded and had to be bailed out all the time. Subsequently they heard that two other boats had reached shore with ten of the crew and three Chinese passengers, making with the twenty-one in the first boat a total of forty-two. The 'San Antonio' as already reported, reached the wreck in time to take off a number of those still on board, and as far as was know a total of 143 had been saved out of the 288 sersons on board.

NATIVE PRESS.

WORTHY ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICERS.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—By the death of Colonel William Scott, the Political Department loses one of those quiet but shrewd officers who work generally to the satisfaction of Government, and manage to earn the good will of Rajas and Ryots alike. Such men are neither for haste nor noise, but are none the less useful to the State or careful of the interests of the public. It is not many weeks since Colonel Scott returned to his favourite province, in charge of the highhest appointment available to him. Nowhere will his sudden death be regretted so much as in Kathiawar where he appears to have been especially popular with Native servents of the Agency.

Colonel Prendergast Walsh, whose death in England we are very sorry to record this week, was a different type of man and officer. Hearty and enthusiastic about everything that took his fancy, he never stinted friendship either in its public or private bearings. He loved India with a wholehearted love, and was ever ready to cross sword or pen with any one that spoke ill of her. In politics he was paternal to a degree.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE CRISIS AT BANGKOK.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Straits Times* at Bangkok wiring on Monday, 17th July said: On Saturday, the French were much incensed at the seizure by the Siamese in Bangkok Harbour, and under the guns of the French gunboats, of a French merchant steamer, the J. B. Say, and the arrest of her crew including the English pilot who navigated her when she was crossing the bar. The English pilot has been relased; but the ship was scuttled with her full cargo on board. The French being much incensed at that incident prepared on Saturday to attack the city. The Siamese stood on the defensive, troops, ships, and batteries all being prepared for action. Under pressure from the British Minister at Bangkok fighting was avoided and temporarily a settlement was arrived at. It is said to be agreed that one French gunboat is to retire from the Menam River. A telegram from Saigon alleges that the French Admiral has been ordered to declare war.

THE SINKING OF THE "J. B. SAY."

The J. B. Say refused while in Bangkok Harbour to submit to customs examination or to produce the manifest or to be boarded by the Siamese Customs Authorities. The Siamese thereupon then scuttled the J. B. Say (the position being then probably in six or seven fathoms water).

THE MEKONG.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* of the 9th ultimo contains official advices from M. Batard, the Vice Resident in the Mekong Valley, stating that the Laotians of Stung Treng, who formerly acknowledged the authority of the Siamese mandarins at Kong, have cordially received the French officials sent among them. The laying of a telegraph line from Khone to Stung Treng was being actively proceeded with on the 5th ultimo.

THE RECENT FIGHTING AT BANGKOK.

The arrival of the Inconstante and Cemete created a great deal of excitement, and in less than twenty minutes the wharf was crowded with no less than a thousand natives. No one ever expected that the boats would be able to force their way through the bar. It was rumoured in Bangkok, that the French Minister had intimated that, should the Siamese not yield to the demands of the French, the French would commence bombarding the next day 13th ult. The Siamese attacked the French first. It was after the Siamese had fired 11 guns that the French commenced the attack on their part. It was very dark when the two gunboats came into Bangkok, it was a very dark night, so much so that not a single object on the banks of the river was visible. The two boats came in very quietly, and it was a matter of surprise to all, since the tide was flat. The masterly way in which the French gunboats were handled was a wonder to all the British sailors standing at the wharf.

THE EARLIER FIGHTING ON THE MEKONG.

A Siamese vernacular newspaper at Bangkok gives the following version of the alleged murder of a French officer in the Mekong Valley. According to this account the French force in the Common Valley numbered 300. After occupying several villages, Inspector Grosgurin was told off to escort Phra Yot to the frontier. On the journey, a Siamese force was met with advancing to reinforce the Siamese in that neighbourhood, when the Franco-Annamite party opened fire, killing one Siamese. The Siamese returned the fire, and in the encounter that followed Grosgurin and 25 Franco-Annamites were killed. The Siamese lost 10 men.

THE FRENCH ENTRY INTO BANGKOK.

On Wednesday 12th ult. the French Minister had an interview with the Foreign Minister (Prince Devawangse) in the course of which he casually mentioned that the fleet or part of it was expected here shortly. He was at once told that if any French ship attempted to enter the river without permission she would be fired upon. An assurance was thereupon given that no such attempt would be made.

Next day, at noon, M. Pavie, sent a messenger down the river in a launch, with letters for the warvessels which he expected, and which were in sight of the bar at 4 p. m. The natural inference was that he intended ordering them to stay outside. Nevertheless the Siamese slackened thier vigilance but little, if any. At the now nearly impassable bar they had stationed their second best war-ship (the twinscrew steel cruiser Makut Rajakumar seven guns together with the gunboats Coronation five guns) and Han Hab (two guns), which were supported by forts mounting heavy modern ordinance. Would the French try it? Art. XV of the Treaty of 1856 said that the French warships could enter the river as far as Paknam, where they must anchor, and that they must notify the not long left doubt. At 6 p.m. the Inconstant (piloted by the Captain of the merchant steamer J. B. Say,) led the way across the bar, followed by the gunboat Comete. Both had their top-masts down, and their machine guns in position. As they passed the bar the fort followed by the Makut Rajakumar, which was handled by a Danish officer who will be remembered in Singapore, Commander Guldberg, opened fire upon them. They returned it steadily, but without any serious effect on either side, as they steamed along at full speed.

Then the river became livelier—small steam-craft began to hurry towards us, carrying the news to the capital. The fire ceased; in the still gloaming the fort opposite seemed picturesque and deserted; on the bank a few coolies were discharging a junk, at my side; and a group of yellow robed priests gazed around silently.

Suddenly the mast-head light of the Inconstant was seen. The glasses showed her flying the tricolour at the fore. She steamed right up the centre of the river —at this point some six furlongs broad—in complete silence. Suddenly, when within half a mile of the fort a flash from her port bow was seen; a shell! For the moment it was unreturned—her nationality had hitherto been uncertain; indeed, until half an hour before, preparations for any bombardment had not been complete, and the wife of Commandor Christmas, who was in charge of the Coronation was there, So improbable was such an event considered. Then the heavy shore guns roared back. A broadside followed, whilst the machine-guns in the tops spat incessantly downward at an angle of 35 degrees.

The Inconstant steamed ahead at the rate of full sixteen knots. As she got abreast of the fort she was less than a quarter of a mile distant. Five minutes shelling, occasionally followed by the crash of falling masonry, seemed to reduce the battery to silence and whilst still within half mile range "cease firing" was heard from on board.

Meantime the Comete was coming up. She suspected the ominous stillness of the fort, and dropped a couple of shells in that direction at long range. A feebler return than before was made, but that the solders there (reported to number 300) were at their posts was attested by the occasional rifle volleys. The fire from the shore battery swept around us; a score of bullets pierced the frame-boards of the little railway terminue—one unfortunately, fatally wcunding a poor young girl who was asleep.

The Comete, like her consort, soon passed onward, and the firing ceased. Probably three hundred shot and shell had been exchanged. The total French casualties were two men killed and one dangerously wounded. The Siamese in the Paknam fort reported only two wounded. The French aim had been too high, and except for smashing a good deal of furniture, narrowly missing Mrs. Christmas and her daughter, and bringing down a few walls, no harm was done. The French boats seemed—untouched.

The feelings with which all Bangkok heard the firing may be imagined. The entire troops were mustered in the city as soon as the worst was confirmed, an assault on the Palace being feared. The roads were patrolled by cavalry; the field artillery turned out; nobles, sword slung on shoulder, hurried up to form the Royal bodyguard; and the Mahachakkri prepared for action. At the same time small forces of marines and bluejackets were landed at the British Legation, Borneo Company, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks from the Swift.

The precautions proved unnecessary. The French boats steamed quietly up to the vicinity of the Lutin and then finding that they must anchor below, dropped down to near the Oriental Hotel, the Comete managing, in doing so to collide with several floating houses, which were at once wrecked several of their inmates being reported drowned. At 11 p. m. the commanders visited M. Pavie.

All night long the troops were under arms. His Majesty the King escorted by some two thousand soldiers, made a tour of the city about midnight, and a Council was subsequently held, at which, I believe, it was again affirmed that not an inch of the Mekong territory should be ceded without resistance.

At day light next morning, (14th), crowds lined the shore to look at the invaders. They had re-hoisted their masts during the night, and at eight o'clock, burst into a blaze of bunting in honour of the day, their example being followed by the Swift. The Lutin, however, had sent down her topmasts again, and hoisted her machineguns. The flag over the French Legation fluttered out as usual, much to the general surprise.—*Straits Times.*

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

A FURTHER chapter of Mrs. Besant's life appears in the *Weekly Sun*, she writes:—

AN ENITIES OF ELECTIONEERING.

That election gave me my first experience of anything in the nature of rioting. The violent abuse levelled against Mr. Bradlaugh by the Whigs, and the foul and wicked slanders circulated against him, assailing his private life and family relations, had angered almost to madness those who knew and loved him; and when it was found that the unscrupulous Whig devices had triumphed, had turned the election against him, and given over the borough to a Tory, the fury broke out into open violence. One illustration may be given as a type of this cruel slanders. It was known that Mr. Bradlaugh was seperated from his wife, and it was alleged that being an Atheist; and, therefore(!), an opponent of marriage, he had deserted his wife and children, and left them to the workhouse. The cause of the separation was known to very few, for Mr. Bradlaugh was chivalrously honourable to women, and he would not shield his own good name at the cost of that of the wife of his youth and the mother of his children. But since his death his only remaining child has, in devotion to her father's memory, stated the melancholy truth: that Mrs. Bradlaugh gave way to drink; that in this condition she pledged his credit; that for long years he bore with her and did all that man could do to save her; that finally, threatened with bankruptcy and hopeless of cure, he broke up his home put his daughters in a first-class school in Paris, and placed his wife in the care of her parents in the country, while he worked for their support. No man could have acted more generously and wisely under these cruel circumstances than he did, but it was, perhaps, going to an extreme of Quixotism, that he concealed the real state of the case, and left the public blame him as it would. His Northampton followers did not know the facts, but they knew him to be an upright noble man, and these brutal attacks on his personal character drove them wild. Stray fights had taken place during the election over these slanders, and, defeated by such foul weapons, the people lost control of their passions. As Mr. Bradlaugh was sitting well-nigh exhausted in the hotel, after the declaration of the poll, the landlord rushed in, crying to him to go out and try to stop the people, or there would be murder done at the "Palmerston," Mr. Fowler's head-quarters; the crowd was charging the door, and the windows were being broken with showers of stones. Weary as he was, Mr. Bradlaugh sprang to his feet, and swiftly made his way to the rescue of those who had maligned and defeated him. Flinging himself before the doorway, from which the door had just been battered down, he knocked down one or two of the most violent, drove the crowd back, argued and scolded them into quietness, and finally dispersed them. But at nine o'clock he had to leave Northampton to catch the mail steamer for America at Queenstown, and after he had left, word went round that he had gone, and the riot he had quelled broke out afresh. The Riot Act was at last read, the soldiers were called out, stones flew freely, heads and windows were broken, but no very serious harm was done. The "Palmerston" and the printing-office of the *Mercury*, the Whig organ, were the principal sufferers; doors and windows disappearing somewhat completely. The day after the election I returned home, and soon after fell ill with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. Soon after my recovery, I left Norwood and settled in part of a house in Westbourneterrace, Bayswater, where I remained till 1876.

DEDICATION TO FREE THOUGHT.

In the following January (1875), after much thought and self-analysis, I resolved to give myself wholly to propagandist works as a Freethinker and Social Reformer and to use my tongue as well as my pen in the struggle. I counted the cost ere I determined on this step, for I knew that it would not only outrage the feelings of such new friends as I already made, but would be likely to imperil my custody of my little girl. I knew that an Atheist was out side the law, obnoxious to its penalties but deprived of its protection, and that the step I contemplated might carry me into conflicts in which everything might be lost and nothing could be gained. But the desire to spread liberty and truer thought amoog men, to war against bigotry and superstition, to make the world freer and better than I found it—all this impelled me with a force that would not be denied. I seemed to hear the voice of Truth ringing over the battle-field: "Who will go? Who will speak for us?" And I sprang forward with passionate enthusiasm, with resolute cry: "Here am I send me!" Nor have I ever regretted for one hour that resolution, come to in solitude carried out amid the surging life of men, to devote to that possessed. me is the resposibility of the public teacher, standing forth in Press and on platform to partly mould the thought of his time, swaying thousands of readers and hearers year after year. No weightier responsibility can any take, no more sacred charge. The written and the spoken word start forces none may measure, set working brain after brain, influence numbers unkown to the forthgiver of the word, work for good or for evil all down the stream of time. Feeling the greatness of the career the solemnity of the duty. I pledged my word then to the cause I love that I be effort on my part should be wanted to render myself worthy of the privilege of service that I took that I would read and study, and would train every faculty that I had, that I would polish my language, discipline my thought, widen my knowledge; and this, at least, I may say, that if I have written and spoken much, I have studied and thought more, and that I have not given to my mistress. Truth that "which hath cost me nothing."

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The same year, 1875, that saw me launched on the world as a public advocate of Freethought, saw also the founding of the Theosphical Society to which my Freethought was to lead me. I have often since thought with pleasure that at the very time I began lecturing in England, H. P. Blavatsky was at work in the United States, preparing the foundation on which in November, 1875, the Theosophical Society, was to be raised. And with deeper pleasure yet have I found her writing of what she called the noble work against superstition done by Charles Bradlaugh and myself, rendering the propaganda of theosophy far more practicable and safer than it would otherwise have been. The fight soon began and with some queer little skirmishes. I was a member of the "Liberal Social Union," and one night a discussion arose as to the admissibility of Atheists to the Society. Dr. Zerffi declared that he would not remain a member if avowed Atheists were admitted. I promptly declared that I was an Atheist and that the basis of the union was liberty of opinion. The result was that I found myself cold-shouldered, and those that had been warmly cordial to me merely as a non-Christian looked askance at me when I had avowed that my scepticism had advanced b-yond their "limits of religions thought." The Liberal Social Union soon knew me no more, but in the wider field of work open befors me, the narrowmindedness of this petty olique troubled me not at all.

LECTURING WORK.

I started my definite lecturing work at South Place Chapel in January, 1875, Mr. Moncure D. Conway presiding for me, and I find in the *National Reformer* for January 17, the announcement that "Mrs. Annie Besant (Ajax) will lecture at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, on Civil and Religious Liberty." Thus I threw off my pseudonym, and rode into the field of battle with uplifted visor. The identification led to an odd litt'e exhibition of bigotry. I had been invited by the Dialectical Society to read a paper, and had selected for subject. "The Existence of God." (It may be noted, in passing, that young students and speakers always sele ct the most tremendous subjects for their discourses. One advances in modesty as one advances in knowledge, and after 18 years of platform work, I am far more dubious as to my power of dealing in any satisfactorily with the problems of life.) The Dialectical Society had for some years held their meetings in a room in Adam-st., rented from the Social Science Association. When the members gathered as usual on February 17, the door was found to be locked and they had to gather on the stairs; they found that Ajax's as yet undelivered paper was too much for Social Science nerves, and that entrance to their ordinary meeting-room was then and thenceforth denied them. So they, with Ajax, found refuge at the Cloar-cross Hotel, and speculated merrily on the eccentricities of religious bigotry.

A TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER.

On February 12, I started on my first provincial lecturing tour, and after speaking at Birkenhead that evening went on by the night mail to Glasgow. Some races—dograces—I think had been going on, and very unpleasant were many of the passengers waiting on the platform. Some Birkenhead friends had secured me a compartment, and watched over me till the train began to move. Then, after we had fairly started, the door was flung open by a porter, and a man was thrust in who half tumbled on to the seat. As he slowly recovered he stood up, and as his money rolled out of his hand on to the floor, and he gazed vaguely at it, I saw to my horror that he was drunk. The position was not pleasant for the train was an express, and was not timed to stop for a considerable time. My odious fellow-passenger spent some time on the floor, hunting after his scattered coins; then he slowly gathered himself up and presently became concious of my presence. He studied me for some time, and then proposed to shut the window. I assented quietly not wanting to discuss a trifle and feeling in deadly terror—alone at night in an express with a man not drunk enough to be helpless, but too drunk to be controlled. Never before nor since have I felt so thoroughly frightened. I can see him still swaying as he stood with eyes bleared and pendulous lips—but I sat there quiet and outwardly unmoved, as is always my impulse in danger till I see some way of escape, only grasping a penknife in my pocket, with a desperate resolve to use my feeble weapon as soon as the need arose. The man came towards me with a fatuous leer, when a jarring noise was heard and the train began to slacken.

"What is that?" stammered my drunken companion.

"They are putting on the brakes to stop the train." I answered very slowly and distinctly, though a very passion of relief made it hard to say quietly the measured words.

The man sat down stupidly staring at me, and in a minute or two the train pulled up at a station—it had stopped by signal....My immobility was gone. In a moment I was at the window, called the guard, and explained rapidly that I was a woman travelling alone, and that a half drunken man was in the carriage. With the usual kindness of a railway official, he at once moved me and my baggage into another compartment, into which he locked me, and he kept a friendly watch over me at every station at which we stopped until he landed me safely at Glasgow.

TEMPERANCE HOTELS.

At Glasgow a room had been taken for me at a temperance hotel, and it seemed to me so new and lonely a thing to be "all on my own account" in a strange hotel in a strange city that I wanted to sit down and cry. This feeling, to which I was too proud to yield, was probably partly due to the extreme greyness of my surroundings. Thing are better now, but in those days temperance hotels were for the most part lacking in cleanliness. Abstinence from alcohol and a superfluity of "matter in the wrong place" do not seem necessary correlatives, yet I rarely went to a temperance hotel in which water was liberally used for other purposes than that of drinking. From Glasgow I went north to Aberdeen, where I found a very stern and critical audience. Not a sound broke the stillness as I walked up the hall; not a sound as I ascended the platform and faced the people; the canny Scot was not going to applaud a stranger at sight; he was going to see what she was like first. In grim silence they listened; I could not move them; they were granite like their own granite city, and I felt I would like to take off my head and throw it at them, if only to break that hard wall. After about tweaty minutes, a fortunate phrase drew a hiss from some child of the Covenanters. I made a quick retort, there was a burst of cheering, and the granite vanished. Never after that did I have to complain of the coldness of an Aberdeen audience. Back to London from Aberdeen, and a long, weary journey it was, in a third-class carriage in the cold month of February; but the labour had in it a joy that outpaid all physical discomfort, and the feeling that I had found my work in the world gave a new happiness to life.

AT THE HALL OF SCIENCE.

On February 28 I stood for the first time on the platform of the Hall of Science, Old street, St Luke's, London, and was received with that warmth of greeting which Secularists are always so ready to extend to any who sacrifice aught to join their ranks. That Hall is identified in my mind with many a bitter struggle, with both victory and defeat, but whether in victory or in defeat I found there always welcome, and the love and the courage wherewith Secularists stood by me have overpaid a thousandfold any poor services I was fortunate enough to render, while in their ranks to the cause of Liberty, and wholly prevent any bitterness arising in my mind for any unfriendliness shown me by some, who have perhaps overstepped kindness and justice in their sorrowful wrath at my renunciation of Materialism and Atheism. So far as health was concerned, the lecturing acted as a tonic. My chest had always been a little delicate, and when I consulted a doctor on the possibility of my standing platform work, he answered: "It will either kill you or cure you." It entirely cured the lung weakness, and I grew strong and vigorous instead of being frail and delicate as of old.

PLATFORM WORK.

It would be wearisome to go step by step over 18 years of platfrom work, so I will only select here and there incidents illustrative of the whole. And here let me say that the frequent attacks made on myself and others, that we were attracted to Freethought propaganda by the gains it offered, formed a somewhat groteseque contrast to the facts. On one occasion, I heard Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Burtsam, gave short lectures, and made a dificit of 11s. on the whole. Of course such a thing could not happen in later years, when I had made my name by sheer hard work, fancy that every Secularist lectures could tell of similar experiences in the early days of "Winning his way." The fact is that from Mr. Bradlaugh downwards every one of us could have earned a competence with comprative ease in any other line of work, and could have earned it with public approval instead of amid popular reproach. Much of my early lecturing was done in Northumberland and Durham; the miners there are, as a rule, shrewd and hard-headed men, and very cordial is the greeting given by them to those they have reason to trust. At Seghill and at Bedlington I have slept in their cottagess and have been welcomed to their tables, and I have a vivid memory of one evening at Seghill, after a lecture, when my host, himself a miner, invited about a dozen of his comrades to supper to meet me the talk ran on politics, and I soon found that my companions knew more of English politics, had a far shrewder notion of political methods, and were, therefore, much better worth talking to, than most of the ordinary men met at dinner-parties "in society." They were of the "uneducated" class despised by "gentlemen," and had not then the franchise, but politically they were far better educated than their social superiors and were far better fitted to discharge the duties of citizen-ship. How well, too, do I remember a ten-mile drive in a butcher's cart, to give a lecture in an out-of-the-way spot, unapproached by railway. Such was the jolting as we rattled over rough roads and places, that I left as though all my bones were broken, and as though I should collapse on the plat form like a bag halffilled with stones. How kind they were to me, those genial, cordial miners, how careful for my comfort, and how motherly were the women. Ah! if opponents of my views who did not know me were often cruel and malignant, there was compensation in the love and honour in which good men and women all the country over held me, and their devotion outweighed the hatred, and many a time and often soothed a weary and aching heart.

THE NEW WAR-SHIP "RESOLUTION."

BIGGER THAN THE "VICTORIA."

THE new first-class line-of-battle-ship Resolution being now complete—she is built by the Palmer Company—left the Tyne for Portsmouth the other day. The sister vessel, her Majesty's ship Revenge, has been fitted on simultaneously. The Resolution is one of the largest battle-ships afloat, comprising one of the eight built under the Naval Defence Act of 1889. An idea of the enormous size of the vessel may be gained when we state she is 40ft. longer 5ft. broader, and 3,680 tons more displacement than the ill-fated Victoria. She is built entirely of steel—the stem, sternpost, rudder, and shaft-brackets being formed of cast steel. The hull is divided into 220 water-tight compartments, "thereby reducing to the fullest extent the risk of danger to bottom plating from rocks and torpedoes, and rendering it practically unsinkable." There is a double bottom extending throughout the engine-room, boiler, and main magazine spaces. The engines and boilers are separated by longitudinal bulkheads, extending the whole length of the magazine space. Longitudinal bulkheads at the sides extend throughout the machinery space, and form coal bunkers and wing spaces. The boats, of which there are 21, including two 56ft. torpedo-boats, are stowed amidships. The barbettes project through the upper deck a few feet. The four 6in. guns on the main deck are placed in casemates, protected by armour-plates 6in. thick. With a view of preventing water from finding its way below the protective deck, means are provided for closing the several openings by watertight covers; while, in the case of those which must necessarily remain open, cofferdams have been fitted with the same object. The main armament consists of four 67-ton breechloading guns. The auxiliary armament consists of the following, viz:—

Ten 6in. 100-pounder quick-firing guns, four in armoured casemates on the main deck and six on the upper deck; sixteen 6-pounder quick-firing guns, four on upper deck and 12 on main deck; nine 3-pounder quick-firing guns, three in military tops, and six for boats; two 9-pounder R.M.L. field guns, eight 45in. five-barrelled guns, and seven torpedo-tubes, four on the broadside, one at the stern, and two submerged.

The total weight of the main armament is 1,410 tons, and the weight of the auxiliary armament is 500 tons. Thickness of the forward conning tower is 14in. and the after one 3in. When used as a flagship, the Resolution will have a complement of over 700 officers and men.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.

THE following letters have been published in the *Times*:—

LORD R. CHURCHILL'S SPEECHES.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Is it not almost time that somebody in authority should warn Lord Randolph Churchill of the harm he is doing to the cause he has at heart? In yesterday's speech at Carlisle he beat even his own record in the intemperance of his advocacy.

"On all these facts I say to you there are two alternatives which you must choose between to ascertain the reason and the author of such a proposal. Is he a lunatic, or is he a traitor?"

"Mr. Gladstone pretends—Mr. Gladstone always pretends."

"I warn the public whenever I have the opportunity that it is unsafe and most dangerous to place the slightest reliance on the words of the first Minister of the Crown."

"For a long time, gentlemen, I can tell you, Mr. Gladstone has been becoming more wild and reckless in every statement he makes."

"What is his object? It is to weaken British commerce, British manufacture, and British labour. . . . . His object is to hand over to plunder, and in many cases to ruin, the Protestants who for generations have been loyal to the British connexion."

"Those who have assailed their country for a transient possession of office, held upon the meanest and the basest terms."

These are but a few plums from the pudding which Lord Randolph now "peddles in the provinces." Can it be true that the average citizen finds the strange dish palatable and nutritive? For my own part, I find the speeches of Lord Randolph and his imitators such an outrage on justice and common-sense that I am half-persuaded to cross over to the other side. There are thousands of men in England, who, like myself, think Mr. Gladstone profoundly mistaken in this matter, and who will fight with all their powers against him, who yet find this bullying nonsense of traitor and lunatic, liar and pretender, inexpressibly revolting. The cause which can be served by such methods of warfare is not worth serving.—I am, &c.,

D. CHRISTIE MURRAY.

Savage Club, Adelphi, W. C., July 6.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—If your correspondent, Mr. D. Christie Murray, cannot bear to read the truth, then the sooner he crosses to the other side the better, for he will unquestionably find himself in more congenial society. Lord R. Churchill simply has the courage to say publicly what a large number of persons, old Liberals included, are in the daily habit of saying amongst themselves.

I very often hear here much stronger language respecting the Prime Minister.—Yours faithfully,

HENRY G. BREMNER.

The Scottish Club, Dover-street, Piccadilly W., July 8.

MR. BRODRICK'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Will you allow a Nonconformist Unionist, who at great cost of feeling separates from the Liberal party on the Irish question, to express the disgust and indignation which must be felt by all right-thinking people at Mr. Brodrick's outrageous insult to the Irish nation, when he characterized them indiscriminately last night as "an impecunious and garrulous race." It was an insult which ought to have been punished at once by the unanimous condemnation of the House of Commons. The professed object of Unionists is to bind the Irish people to ourselves in close and perpetual unity, social and political; but such indiscriminate language of tribald contempt is worth many regiments of volunteers to the cause of Separation. At all events, I am confident that all Nonconformist supporters of the Union policy will regard such offences as this as almost fatal to our hopes of conciliation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD WHITE.

Mill-hill, N.W., July 12.

"AN ERROR OF GREAT IMPORTANCE."

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the fact that, in a speech which I made at Stockport on July 1, I stated that "the sole conceivable justification for Mr. Gladstone's statement must be this, that undoubtedly there was an interview between Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell in prison, in which Lord Carnarvon propounded views from which now many—perhaps one of his colleagues, dissented. Lord Carnarvon has explained over and over again in the House of Lords and elsewhere, in letter and in speech, that he acted on his own initiative alone, and not only did he act on his own initiative alone, but he acted without the knowledge of any single one of his colleagues."

It has been pointed out to me that in this statement I made an error, quite immaterial as regards my general argument, but of great importance as regards the part which Lord Carnarvon took in his interview with Mr. Parnell. In order to correct this error I cannot, perhaps, do better than quote a reply which I made on March 10, 1890, to Sir William Harcourt, in which the facts as regards Lord Carnarvon and Lord Salisbury, are, I believe, correctly stated:—

Mr. A. J. Balfour.—As the right hon. gentleman has challenged me, I will tell him what the facts are. Lord Carnarvon wrote to Lord Salisbury to say that the Lron. member for Cork desired to speak with him —Lord Carnarvon—on certain matters relating to Ireland, and Lord Salisbury said, in reply, and, if I may express an opinion, said rightly, that if the hon. member for Cork desired to see Lord Carnarvon, Lord Carnarvon must see him; but that Lord Carnarvon on his part was to confine himself to hearing what the hon. member for Cork had to say, and to propound no policy of his own.

I believe that this line of action was strictly adhered to by Lord Carnarvon, and I greatly regret that anything that fell from me at Stockport should have given rise to a contrary impression.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

4, Carlton-gardens, S.W., July 11.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	60	43	50	66	49	35	47	21
Saturday, August 5th ..	0	80	1	0	0	75	1	12
Sunday, August 6th.....	0	54	0	46	0	48	0	92
Total ..	61	77	52	12	50	58	49	25
Total fall to August 6th, 1892	44	43	41	90	39	67	39	7
Total fall to August 6th, 1891	67	25	52	94	51	42	48	74

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 5th August:—

	Ghadeehi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered.....	9	15	12	14	30	43
Saturday, August 4	0	30	0	17	0	0
Total	9	45	12	31	30	43

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed somewhat irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk to rapid fall at Delhi, Bhuj, Rajk

PURE PERSONALITIES.

PREACHING at Westminster Abbey the Rev. Sidney Phillips, vicar of Kidderminster, protested against the practice of parents knocking down their daughters to the highest bidders.

The Prime Minister will shortly be asked to receive an influential deputation requesting Government to take steps necessary to ensure the holding of a universal exhibition in London in 1895. Several leading members of Parliament are actively interesting themselves in the project.

The latest London novelty in articles commemorative of the Royal wedding is a silver spoon with a quaintly designed handle. At the top is a ducal coronet, underneath which are engraved in two hearts the portraits of the Duke of York and Princess May. Underneath is a cluster of roses. This souvenir enclosed in a morocco case, has the merit of being both useful and beautiful.

The latest rumour with reference to impending judicial changes is (says the "Glasgow Herald") that Mr. Haldane will be made Attorney-General when Sir Charles Russell becomes Lord Chief-Justice. If this report proves to be correct, Mr. Haldane's rise to the high forensic position will be one of the most rapid in the records of the bar. It is probable that if Sir John Rigby is passed over in this way he will be consoled at no distant date with the Lord-Chancellorship.

The "World" says:—No one who is in the least admitted to political confidences credited for a moment the rumour to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was about to transfer his favours from Mid-Lothian to Montgomery. The myth was a crude deduction from two very obvious facts, the Premier's growing unpopularity in Scotland, and the necessity he is under of rewarding Mr. Stuart Rendel. No doubt the dearth of all news, except on the details of this wearisome Home Rule debate, was largely responsible for the fiction. Mr. Gladstone, one of whose strongest motives has always been pique, is bent upon fighting Mid-Lothian again, and, they say, expects to have to do so in the middle of next year. He would be unlikely in any case to make advances to a Welsh constituency just now, for his steady neglect of disestablishment has not increased his popularity in the Principality.

It is currently rumoured that the Czarewitch did not, during his brief visit to the Queen, attempt to conceal his regard for the Princess Victoria of Wales. His Imperial Highness has been constantly in the company of the vivacious young Princess, for whom he undoubtedly showed great partiality. It is further said that the subject of an engagement has been broached, but of course the matter is so far in its initial stage. There are several obstacles in the way of such a marriage, but the chief—that of religion—could be promptly overcome with the consent of the Queen. In this connection we may recall a couple of sentences in the brief speech of the Czarewitch at the Mansion House banquet, "You know, he said "what close links unite our three families—the English, the Danish, and the Russian. I do hope and believe that the family feeling may extend to all the people.

An agent practising in the Dunfermline Sheriff Court had proved to him the other day the truth of the axiom that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." A party to a case stated the price of manure at 5s. per ton. The agent for the opposing litigant, desirous of minimising the claim, asked if 3s. 6d. was not a fair value for this commodity. Quite unexpectedly, the lawyer obtained a reply from the Bench. Sheriff Gillespie is as learned in agricultural matters as he is in the law, and before the occupant of the witness-box had time to answer the question, he ejaculated—"I wish you would supply me with some at that price." Later on the agent thought to trip a witness up by asking him if he had not sold the manure by the cubic yard instead of by the ton. Again the answer came from the Bench—"A cubic yard of manure is equal to a ton." Another incident occurred in the same case. A witness was being interrogated regarding his eyesight, and being piqued at the power of his vision being called in question he retorted. "I can see a thousand miles." Will you kindly take that down my Lord?" said the agent. "Oh," observed the Sheriff, "that is nothing. I can see a thousand miles myself; I can see the moon."

Miss Edna Lyall is at work upon a new novel of Irish rural life, having paid a visit to Ireland to give it local colour.

Ali Kemal Pasha, cousin of the Khedive of Egypt, died of diphtheria at Weisskirchen in Moravia. The deceased was a student at the Military College at that place.

The name of Jabez Balfour has been suggested for the yearling colt by Enterprise—Imposture, purchased by Mr. A. W. Cox at Newmarket.

Miss Florence Nightingale has just celebrated her 73rd birthday. Although for many years confined to her house by constant ill-health, she is ceaselessly at work for the welfare of her fellow creatures.

General Dodds will probably be appointed to the command of the garrisson of marine infantry at Rochefort. The hero of Dahomey will be utilised by the Government for the training of troops for colonial expeditions.

That ardent cricketer, Lord Sheffield, has been disappointed in the desire to take his team to Australia in consequence of not being able to complete his arraggements for cricket in the time given him by the Australians.

Amongst those upon whom the Emperor of Germany has bestowed Imperial decorations are two nephews of Leo XIII., members of the Noble Guard, who received him on his recent visit to the Vatican.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has invented a ruler, provided with rollers by means of which calculations can be at once made of the distance a ship has run within a given time, likewise the distance of a ship from another vessel or any object.

The American shot, Lieut. Partello, who recently made the remarkable score with a rifle of 89 bulls-eyes in succession, is now located in Toledo. He received his commission from President Hayes, because of his expertness with the rifle.

When Miss Ellen Terry is holiday-making the greater part of her time is spent in taking amateur photographs of yokels and village children. Her "Cottage by the Sea" is adorned with fearful and wonderful specimens of her photographic art.

The Empress of Austria is passionately fond of flowers, and the table at which she dines is sometimes so thickly decorated therewith that there is only just room enough for the plates, and no speck of the tablecloth remains visible to the eye.

Durham University has just decided to make Mr. Alma Tadema and Mr. Alfred Gilbert honorary wearers of its doctorial robes. The selection shows a catholic taste, the two artists having little in common except the fact that both are Royal Academicians.

The first wife of Brigham Young is in Chicago with her daughter. She is described as a sweet dignified woman of 72, of medium size, with a gentle face, kindly grey eyes, grey hair drawn back over either side of her temples and a beautiful fashionable gown.

Florence Marryat's new book, "Parson Jones" is the sixtieth work of fiction which she has written since she began in 1865, 78 years ago. During these 28 years Miss Marryat has also been on the stage and on the platform, both in England and America, and has done a great deal of work on the Press.

The operatic singer, Robert Ltagno, and Herr Finazer, his secretary, have been arrested at Frankfort, charged with forgery. It is alleged that they despatched a telegram to Milan in the name of a Berlin newspaper correspondent, insulting the Impresario, Herr Ducrer.

Miss Maria M. Ogilvie, eldest daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, Gordon's College, Aberdeen, has just passed the final examination for the degree of Doctor of Science of London University. Miss Ogilvie is the first lady that has had the distinction of obtaining this degree in the department of natural science.

Mr. Gladstone understands something of golf. Probably if he had not been so fond of tree chopping he might have been a golfer. It was when staying with Lord Aberdeen in Scotland, a long time ago, that Mr. Gladstone was initiated into the mysteries of the game, but he never pursued it.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has returned to England, having the intention to make another coaching tour with a party of friends. He will this time drive through the valley of the Wye and the western counties of England. After his former driving tour he wrote a very pleasant narrative of the event.

Many an anecdote could be told of the affability of the Duke of Connaught while at his simple country seat. If the raggedest urchin touches his apology for a cap to him he is certain to receive as gracious a salute in return as would any member of the Royal Family. The Duchess is charming, and universally popular.

Mr. E. S. Willard always declares when he is in harness in England that if his little garden were any larger he should never get to the theatre at all. Every spare moment of his time is occupied in snail-hunting, weeding, and plant-tending, and he is not more proud of his Cyrus Blenkarn than of a rare bulb successfully reared by his own hand.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's ss Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain C L W Field, sailed on the 5th instant for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Umballa, 1,908 tons, Captain R Hoar, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon, 8th July, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Khios, 2,283 tons, Captain F McPherson, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,147 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst., from Calcutta (7th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo, Rev H Jurgens, S J, as cabin and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Nevasa, 1932 tons, Captain R. H. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Rangoon, 19th July, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2,701 tons, Captain W W Pain, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Lt-Col C J B Stewart, and Mrs Stewart.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos s.s. Lalpoora, 2140 tons, Captain Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo five native gentlemen as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdool bin Abdool Mohesin Bassam, Mr Mahomed bin Abdoola Hoosein and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Scindia, 2,833 tons, Captain F S Blight, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss McWilliams, Col J K Hewitt, Mr P Douglas, Mr W Thurman, Lieut Fitzroy and Lieut Moline.

THE German East African Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain C Asthausen, sailed on the 5th instant for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Manning, Mr F J Rangel Nery, Mr P M Sequeira, Mr and Mrs Esmailjee Jewanjee and two sons, Mr and Mrs Noorbhoy Esmaljee, Mrs Hussonally Esmailjee, Mr Adjayan Singh, and 240 Deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Cos, s s Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain A C Loggin, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr F D Walhlia, Mr Abealia Amkli, and Mr M Permahom d. From Colombo—Mr Ellis, Mr J Impey, Lt Tribe, Mr and Mrs Van Tassell, Mr D Van Tassell, Miss Van Tassell, and Mr W S Home. From Sydney—Col G J Biggs, Lt H M Allen. From Melbourne—Lt Hutton, Col Webster and Mr Lawder. From Singapore—two deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Tanjore s	Barron	Put back from sea.
5	Peninsular s	Loggin	Shanghai, July 15.
	Nawab (s)	Corran	Calcutta, July 7.
	mballa s	Hoar	Rangoon, July 8.
	Nevasa s	Brown	Rangoon, July 19.
6	Lalpoora s	Stone	Calcutta, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Scindia s	Blight	Liverpool, &c.
	Kt. Templar s	Pain	Antwerp.
	Safari s	Asthausen	Zanzibar.
	City of Khios s	McPherson	Liverpool.
	Canton s	Field	China, &c.
	King Arthur s	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Tanjore s	Barron	Jedda, &c.
6	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Robertson, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Umballa, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Nawab, for Coast and Calcutta.

KARACHI.

July. ARRIVALS.
25 Pachumba s ..... Russell ..... Bombay.
Mecca s ..... Skinner ..... Persian Gulf.
26 Kola s ..... Rickford ..... Bombay.
29 Karagola s ..... Robertson ..... Bombay.
Elwick s ..... Steele ..... Bombay.
Haxby s ..... Brown ..... Colombo.
30 La Seyne s ..... Blanc ..... Aden.
Lobella s ..... Owens ..... Bombay.
31 Rheinfels s ..... Weber ..... Hamburg & Antwerp.
Assyria s ..... Gillett ..... Persian Gulf.

July. DEPARTURES.
29 Niagara s ..... McConochie ..... Bombay.
Inchisla s ..... Halliwell ..... Hamburg.
Mecca ..... Skinner ..... Bombay.
30 Pachumba s ..... Russell ..... Bombay.
27 Kola s ..... Rickford ..... Persian Gulf.
Locksley Hall s ... Collin ..... Liverpool.
28 Rowter s ..... Ballemi ..... Port Said, for orders
Pondo s ..... Hall ..... Hull.
29 Karagola s ..... Robertson ..... Bombay.
31 La Seyne s ..... Blanc ..... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
S.S. Iran, Delargby, Sir Charles Forbes and Co, for Liverpool.
" Worcester, Morice, Ralli Brothers for Dunkirk.
" Elwick, Steele, Ralli Brothers for Port Said, for orders.
" Lobelia, Owens, A McHinch & Co, for Antwerp.
" Haxby, Brown, A McHinch & Co, for Antwerp.
" Rheinfels, Weber, D Graham & Co, for Bombay.
" Assyria, Gillett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, Bombay.

MADRAS.

August. ARRIVALS.
2 Scindia s .... Rangoon.
3 Palitana s .... Negapatam.
Nurani s .... Bombay.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.

August. DEPARTURES.
2 Sirdhana s .... Rangoon.
Goalpara s .... Calcutta.
Clan Matheson s .. .. Calcutta.
Landaura s .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Khios s—120 hogshead ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.
Scindia s—20 cases whisky, Rogers and Co.
Clan Alpine s—40 cases whisky, Rustom Ardesir.
Niagara s—50 cases whisky, Dorabshah B C Dubash.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Niagara s—500 boxes bar soap, S A S Dawood; 100 cases school slates and 815 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co; 210 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum; 335 boxes bar soap, Hajee H Ahmed; 25 cases whisky, Lyon and Co.
Clan Alpine s—36 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.
Peshawur s—6 cases soap, glasswar, medicine etc, A M Sodder; 1 cask sherry and 1 hogshead portwine and 10 cases whisky, Kemp and Co.
Carthage s—10 cases stationery, etc, Hussenali Abdoolally.
Assam s—3 cases books, Bombay Circulating Library.
Leander s—4 cases plate glass, A Toolsidas;

FROM MARSEILLES
Manilla s—14 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM CHARENTE
Netherby Hall s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.
Poscidon s—15 cases butter, E Russoojee;

FROM NEWYORK.
Scindia s—13 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—1 case envelopes, A H Abdoolali; 5 cases playing cards, A Shaikadum
Gutenfels s—1 drum rectified spirit, F S Madon.
Rheinfels s—25 cases matches, E Allibhoy.
Drachenfels s—1 cask portwine, Croft, Mody and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Aden s—3 cases candle lamps, A H Rahimboy.
Ehrenfels s—9 cases plate glass, S Liladhar; 140 boxes window glass, T Ebramjee.
Benares s—47 bales straw boards, 20 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 25 cases playing cards, 10 cases soap, Hajee S Habib.

FROM HULL.
Ebro s—50 cases matches, T Sharp and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gisela s—1 case glass beads, S Sulemanjee.
Poseidon s—5 bales writing paper, M Vithaldas.

FROM DUNDEE.
Benares s—100 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—2800 cwts castor seed, 1,001 cwts barley, 2000 cwts masoor, and 100 cwts rucdee seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Arapahoe s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Kt Commander s—1,000 cwts lang. D Nanjee and Co. 2,1939 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Elthelaida s—1000 cwts wheat, and 700 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,324 cwts wheat, and 1,895 cwts rapeseed, John Fashiri.

FOR GENOA.
Arapahoe s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Vindobana s—1,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Huzara s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.
Rosetta s—8 cwts aurioung and 26 cwts byabole, Cassum Soomar, 3 cases Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co.
Bormida s—14 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co, 3 cases peppermint oil, Sheriadjee Dadabhoy Karanjia.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bormida s—280 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Canton s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 26TH TO 31ST JULY.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—676 cwts rapeseed, 622 cwts wheat, 1,516 cwts jowaree, 1,670 corges skins, and 12,750 lbs tea.
Incharran s, (Antwerp)—33 bales cotton, 75,475 cwts rapeseed, and 4,0 0 cwts wheat.
Naderi s, (Bombay)—90 bales cotton, 617 cwts rapeseed, 14 cwts wheat, 7,986 cwts jowaree, 1,149 cwts rice, 250 cwts barley, and 100 corges hide.
City of Dundee s. (Liverpool)—2,000 bales wool, and 24,714 cwts wheat.
Edenbridge s, (Antwerp)—60,621 cwts rapeseed, &c,
Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg)—989 bales cotton, 6,400 cwts rapeseed, and 25 corges hide.
Oskar s, (Hull)—2,980 cwts rapeseed, and 80,178 cwts wheat.
Kt of St George s, (Hull)—4,000 cwts rapeseed, 122,158 cwts wheat, 901 cwts jowaree, and 241 corges hides.

IMPORTS.

Thorndale s, (London)—7 pieces prints (foreign).
Edenbridge s, (Antwerp via Bombay)—4 cwts steel.
Congo s, (Hull)—1,450 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 120 pieces prints (foreign).
Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—1,410 cwts steel.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,650 pieces grey goods (Indian), 700 pieces white goods (foreingn), 1,837 pieces prints (foreign), and 1,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,001 pieces grey goods, 5,341 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,627 pieces prints (foreign), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns, and 100 tons coals.
Niagara s, (Liverpool)—37,128 pieces grey goods (foreign, 76,203 pieces white goods (foreign), 21,174 pieces prints, 2,800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 18,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 758 cwts iron bar, &c, and 200 cwts spelter.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—20,407 pieces grey goods (foreign), 23,377 pieces grey goods (Indian), 24,246 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,384 pieces prints (foreign), 221 pieces prints (Indian), 10 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 31,500 lbs grey yarns, 11,865 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 2,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 1. cwts iron bar &c, 50 cwts copper. 5 cwts yellow metal, and 100 tons coals.
Iran s, (Cardiff)—2,216 tons coals.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1,969 pieces grey goods, 2,744 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,969 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,235 pieces prints (foreign), 50 pieces prints (Indian), 2,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 10 cwts copper.
Kola s, (Bombay)—750 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 158 pieces grey goods, (Indian) 1,679 pieces white goods, (foreign) 1,137 pieces prints, (foreign) and 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5,
Hutton, Lt, Ms, R E off leave, from Newzealand.
Webster, Col, Bengal, 30th P I, off leave, from Newzealand.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.
Raymond, Lt Bo, Marine Batt, on leave, to Satara.

AUGUST 5.
Codrington, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Stewart, Co l, Bengal, Seaforth High, on duty, to Ireland.
Moline, Lt, Bengal, 1st East Surrey Regt, on medical certificate, to England.
Fitz Roy, Lt, Bengal, R A, on medical certificate, to England.
Armitage, Capt, Ms, R H A, on leave, to Poona.
Hewitt, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 7th August.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Tuesday the 8th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 8th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 11th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 11th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Major G D Stawell, 1st Battn, Devon Regt. to officiate as Assist Adjt Genl, Rawalpindi Dist, vice Col Shakespear on leave.
15th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Col F R Ditmas, Sqdn Comdr, to be Comdt, vice Atkins, vacated.
16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut I G White, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Sqdn Officer vice Howell promoted Sqdn Comdr sub pro tem.
6th Punjab Infantry—Lieut W S Browne, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Silliery vacated on appointment to the Burma Military Police.
5th Punjat Infantry—2nd Lieut R Martin, Highland L I, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer on probation.
The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in subject (E), Appendix VII, Queen's Regulations:—Lieuts J G Baldwin, R A, qualified for the rank of Capt; A J Peile, R A; and W J K Rettie, R A; qualified for the rank of Capt.
Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J C G Carmichael, 1st Batt 3rd Gurkha Rifles, in anticipation of promotion to the temporary rank of Surgn-Col is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Narbudda Dist, during the period Surg-Col E O Tandy is on leave or until further order.
Under instruction from the Horse Guards, Capt F Porter, Derby Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Batt of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.
Corps of Sappers and Miners.—Lieut S H Shepgard R E, attached to the Millitary Works Dept is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners, vice Lieut J S Fowler, R E seconded for employment in Gilgit.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards 2nd-Lieut A A MacLaughlin, 2nd Battn, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to produce to England at his own expense to take up his appointment in the Army Service Corps.
The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd-Lieuts W B Pearson, H S S Harden and R B Blunt Lancashire Fusiliers; W L Cotton, B P Ellwood and H Harrison, Yorkshire Light Infy; H Macdonald, Royal Innis Fusiliers; and C H B Lees, Wiltshire Regt
The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—
16th Lancers—2nd-Lieut R W D Bellew, for three months, on Private affairs
2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut H R Beddoes, for twelve months, on private affairs
2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders—2nd-Lieut R H Hunter-Western, for six months, on Medical certificate
Army Medical Staff—Surgn-Capt F J W Stoney, for four months, on urgent private affairs

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Dismissal under Rule 64.
284-93—Chalk W and S—Bhasker Rughonath and another vs Pranjeewandas Cullandas.
339-93—In person—Kheraj Ludha vs Morarjee Dharamsey and others.

For Consent Decree.
643-92—M N Suklatwalla—Eknath Chimajee Poorwant vs Namdeo Gomajee and others—Little, S N and B and M N S.
495-92—Brown and M—Johea Francis Mendes vs Daniel Miranda and another—Daphtary and F.

Postponed Long Causes.
432-91—Pestonjee R and K—Sapurji Jeewanjee vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others—Little S N and B, A H and D, N and H and K D Shroff—Part heard.
389-92—Brown and M—Purshotum Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld—Bhaishunker and K.
412-92—M N Saklatwalla—Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy and another vs Mulla Ebrahim Shaik Abdullabhoy and others—M H Khan.

Defended New Long Causes.
250-93—Crawford, B and Co—The Bombay and Persia S N Co, Ld vs The Mody Bay Iron Works Co and others—Roughton and B.
248-93—Payne G and S—Balkrishna Bhivajee vs Bhimabai and others—Chalk W and S.
260-93—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Company vs Ramgopall Foolchand and others—Pestonjee R and K and P G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.
113-92—Brown and M—Tejpal Coarsey and others vs Bai Dhunbai and others—Wadia and G and L S W and B.
285-91—Tyabjee and D—Manecklbai vs Thakersey Govindjee and others—Mansuklal D and J.
15-93—Payne, G and S—Abdulla Khan bin Abdul Rehman vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir H and D.
1-93—E Wilkin—Kesowlal Sewram Udbyapka vs Canjee Dewjee and another.
312-92—M H Khan—Sahebjee Jiwajee vs Luxmon Jiwajee Patel Wagle—Balkrishna and P.
68-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.
105-92—Thakurdas D and C—Assar Virjee vs Khanoo Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
670-92—Littlé, S, N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.
636-92—Crawford B and Co—Raisett Chandmull Hamermull and others vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co—Little, S, N and B.

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Posponed Long Causes.
624-92—In person (a pauper)—Rozai Manual De Sonza vs Ragoonath Babaji and others—Y M Palewana.
233-92—Calk W, and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A; and Payne, G and S
548-92—Purdoonji P Pavri for pauper—Abdool Remon Vahid Ahmed Jeewa vs Dayabhai Purmanund—Thakurdas D and C.
614-92—Tyabji and D—Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy vs Harry Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford B, B and B.
621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanji vs Keshav Purshotum and another—Khunderao M.
595-92—K D Shroff for a pauper—Kashibai vs Sibaram Raghoba Moray and another—J C Cama—In person
427-92—Tyabji and D—Ranchordas Nathoobai and another vs Runchordas Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao P; R J Mantri and Bhaishunker and K.

Petition for hearing
Edgelow and G for petitioner—In the matter of Act 34 of 1855 and in the matter of Damodhardas Vunmalidas an adjudged Lunatic Bai Vasibai—Petitioner

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank, 6, Green St., Bombay.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.
SIR.—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
SIR.—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

BLAIR'S
GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA
Gout & Rheumatic
The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
PILLS.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merits.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

Rowland's Odonto
is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor
A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, or 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.,
General Agents for only the best
TYPEWRITER MACHINES,
Mimeograph Supplies and Stationery.
☞ *This is preferred above all by the Govt. of India.*
Detailed Prospectus on application.

"Williams" Typewriter.

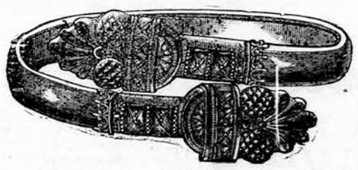
Hamilton & Co
73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3631 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.

3633 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.

3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.


3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch. Rs. 8 cash.

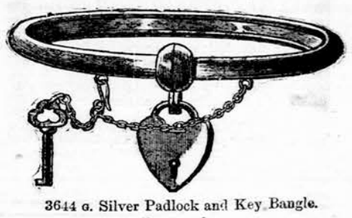
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.


3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.
It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
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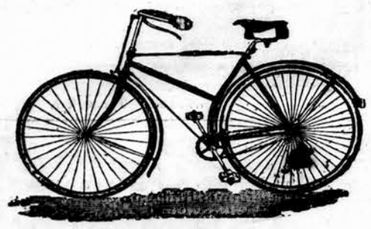

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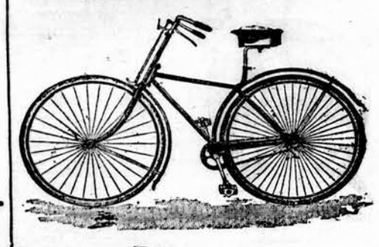

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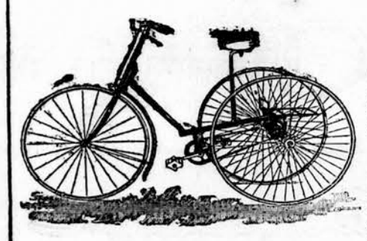

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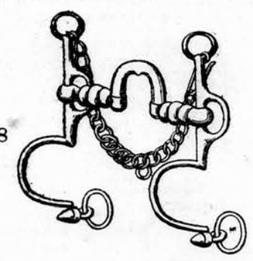

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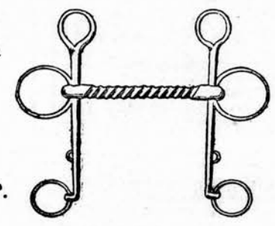

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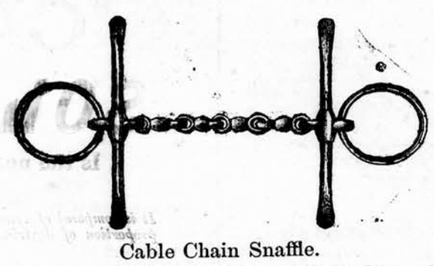

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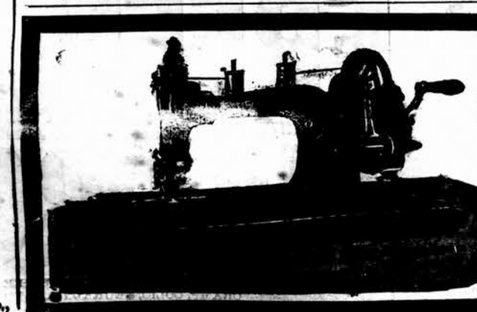

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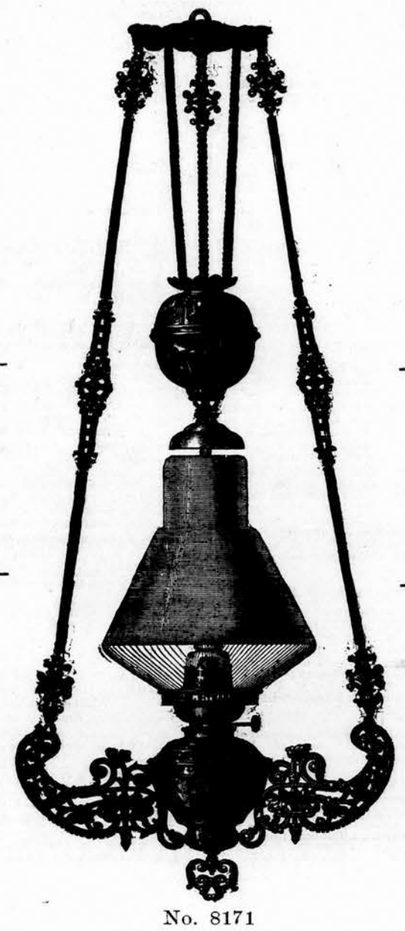

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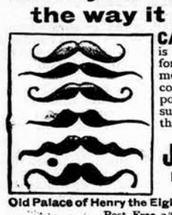

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